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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,951—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

PRICE, 5 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
P.&O. VALETTA	4019	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
† PENINSULAR	3015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
P.&O. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
† * SIAM	3050	570	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† PENINSULAR	3015	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
P.&O. VICTORIA	6269	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	570	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	500	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.&O. ROME	5545	12 0	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
P.&O. VICTORIA	6269	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

24th January	8th March	19th April
8th February	22nd ,,	3rd May
22nd ,,	5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class
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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,193	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,833	500	22nd Feb. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

STEAM.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER 2,000	On or about the End of January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
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COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 4 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillocat	12th Jan. '93
ARMENIA	3,393	W. C. Haynes	21st Jany.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,123 tons, on the 18th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 14th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmorah, and Busroh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,958 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
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CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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FOR JANUARY, 1893.
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'ARABIAN NIGHTS.'

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Arthur Hummingtop..........Mr P. W. Willard.
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Mrs. Gillibrand (his Mother-in-Law) ...Miss Cora Milne.
Daisy Maitland (his Niece) ....Miss Madie Bennett.
Barbara (his Servant) ....Miss Hamilton.
Ralph Ormerod (his Friend) ....Mr. E. Fearnley.
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Dobson (his Servant) ....Mr. Munro.
AND
Rosa Colombier (the Gutta-Percha Girl) Miss Vera Patey.
Scene:—APARTMENT IN HUMMINGTOP'S HOUSE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH,
REPETITION OF
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME
"ALADDIN."
Doors open at 5 p. m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
No Evening Performance this Night.
Performance of the Pantomime also on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 9 P.M.
Children Half Price to all parts of the House.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th,
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"OLIVETTE."
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR M. MACMILLAN, B.A., of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, WILL DELIVER A LECTURE, at the above Institute on Thursday, the 19th January, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.
SUBJECT:—"Anglo-Indian and other Modern Modifications of English."
Members, their Families, and Friends are invited to attend.
H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

BALUCHISTAN-SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1893

WILL be HELD at SIBI on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893, and three days following.
DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Sibi and Shahrig Sub-Dist. and Honorary Secretary.
Dated Sibi, the 3rd January, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1893, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1893. For further particulars apply to that Officer.
R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Satara.
Dated Satara, 9th January, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1893, for the SUPPLY OF WATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.
2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer-in-Charge, Water Works.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 12th January, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1893, for the SUPPLY of 83,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the year commencing 1st March, 1893.
2.—Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.
3.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.
4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branch.
(By order of the Board)
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 2nd January, 1893.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1893 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the Second Day of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of January 1893.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 20 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 12th January, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE, than other Houses. Inspection invited.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a HINDU TEACHER, MATRICULATE. Efficient in ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS. Apply "D. S. P." care of this Paper.

WANTED, engagement as HEAD MASTER or ASSISTANT by a Graduate of the Calcutta University. Has been for twelve years Principal of a Second Grade College, Christian. Total abstainer. Aged 37. Subjects: Eng., Lat., Math., Botany., Logic, and Philos. Apply "No. 999," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a COOK for the MESS, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED, a CLERK, for Karachi, who has good experience of Consignment Business and Accounts. Apply to "Z.," care of this Paper.

LOST.—A Bundle of Papers containing a Bombay Circle CURRENCY NOTE, No. 04658 for Rs. 500; a CHEQUE on Agra Bank for Rs. 180; and one on Bank of Bombay for Rs. 84-10-10; and Invoice for Harness per s. s. Afghan. Any one returning the same to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, will receive a REWARD of Rs. 50.

LOST.—On Friday Afternoon, in or near the Fort, a small Russia Leather HAND-BAG, containing 10 Rupee Currency Note; old purse with some loose silver in it; various letters of no use to any one but owner. Whoever brings the bag, &c., to "Bombay Gazette" Office will be Rewarded.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Ordinary ones, Rs. 35.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR OFFICERS.—Military Brush Cases, Solid Leather, containing two Brushes and Comb, neat and strong, Rs. 9-8; large size, Rs. 12-8 cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

NEW INDIAN CAMP SONG, entitled "O That is the Life to Cheer You" (A song of camp life in India) with Illustrated Title Page. Words by "Lunka;" Music by Lieut. H. E. TREVOR. Price cash Re. 1-4. Published by SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

HOPALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO SOLICITORS.—TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of the Building, next to Bombay Club, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court. Apply to BOLTON & Co.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BEST OILMAN STORES.—Fresh Herrings Tin As. 4. Salmon, tin As. 7, Vinegar, Bot. As. 5, Salt Bot As. 6. Potted Meat, tin, As. 5.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Price Lists free on application.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

REDUCED PRICES! A splendid selection of Dressed and Undressed Dolls in the Newest Styles at reduced Prices to command a Ready Sale. Inspection respectfully Invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 24th and 28th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year from the 1st of April next. For all particulars regarding the Tolls and the conditions under which tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 noon official time on the 27th February, 1893.
H. E. WINTER,
Collector of Nasik.
10th January, 1893.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.
B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Public that MY WIFE, named MOTLEEBAI, daughter of JAMSETJEE SORABJEE BARBHAI, is living separate with her daughter from me since the 13th June 1892, I, therefore, warn the Public that no one will do any dealings or transaction with her, and if any one will do any transaction or dealings with her, he or they may do so at their risk and peril. I am not answerable for the same.
MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE DAROOKANAWALA.
January, 10, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD IRON RAILS AND BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS AND CHAIRS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 Tons of DOUBLE HEADED OLD IRON RAILS, 5,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS, 2,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON P. W. CHAIRS.
Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1893.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.
A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 10th January, 1893.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LD.
ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1892.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1892-93 and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i.e., MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st January, 1893, both days inclusive.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND

HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsee Hospital Fund Committee, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban's House, 5-30 p.m.

Miss Jessie Ackermann at the Indian Temperance Association, 5-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Manilla (s), from Greenock. Yesterday:—Kangra (s), from Calcutta; and Armenia (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—D. Balduino (s), for Genoa, &c.; Arabia (s), Liverpool; Kt. Commander (s), Antwerp, &c.; Kt. of St. John (s), Singapore; and Lady Gordon (s), Colombo.

Polo.—There will be no polo to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Laseyne and s. s. Rheinfels left the dock on Wednesday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Manilla entered the dock yesterday; the s. s. Arabia, Ataka, Peshawar, and Kt. Commander left it on Wednesday, and the s. s. Dominico Baldaino yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast ports, per extra s. s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 14th instant.

Temperance Meeting at Money School.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association is to be held, in the Money School, Dhobi Talao, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, when Miss Jessie Ackermann, the second Round-the-World Missionary of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, will give an address.

Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals.—On the first of December last, there were 136 bullocks, 18 horses, and 3 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of December 132 bullocks, 19 horses, and 18 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 97 bullocks, 16 horses, and 11 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 6 cases among bullocks, 4 among horses, and 7 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

Nautch Party at the Chuckla.—On Wednesday night, a nautch party was given by Mr. Peeroo Mahomed, at his house, at Chuckla Street, near Furniture Bazar, in honour of the marriage of his grandson. In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Peeroo Mahomed, a large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen were present at the nautch party. The building was ablaze with coloured lights, and triumphal arches were erected in the street. The guests, who began to arrive at 9 o'clock, were received by Mr. Karim Mahomed Nansey and Mr. Nansey Peeroo Mahomed, and they were accommodated in a large and splendid *shamiana* erected in front of Mr. Peeroo Mahomed's house, where a company of dancing girls danced and sang. The guests included members of the different native communities, representing various professions, and also a number of European merchants and heads and managers of various mercantile firms. After the distribution of flower and *pan supari*, the guests dispersed at a late hour.

HOW LONG WILL EARTH SUSTAIN LIFE?

Mr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., delivered the first lecture of the season, in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday last, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The subject chosen for the discourse was "How long will Earth sustain Life," and was handled by the lecturer in a popular and interesting manner that it made an impression upon the large audience, among whom were a few Parsee ladies. In the course of his remarks the lecturer said that the subject was suggested to him by Astronomer Boll's Article in the *Contemporary Review*. The question "How long will this Earth sustain Life, added he, depended upon the question "How long will the Sun put forth his energy?" All animal life depended upon the energy, past, present, and future, of the Sun. Man has been spending as a spendthrift the past energy of the Sun that is accumulated in forests and coal-mines, at such an enormous rate that it is a question of a few centuries when the whole accumulated store of millions of years will be all consumed. Petroleum will for some time continue to serve the purposes of man, but that also will be soon exhausted if the present state of consumption goes on. Man will then turn to the present energy of the Sun, and try to utilize the force of thousands of tons daily wasted unemployed in the ordinary phenomena of rain, wind, storms, tides, &c. He will utilize the energy wasted with the daily flow of streams and rivers, but all these phenomena depend directly or indirectly upon the energy of the Sun. The Sun in his turn is a great spendthrift. Our Earth receives only 2,250 millionth part of the heat radiated by the Sun into space. Though infinitely small that quantity is, the heat that the Earth receives in one thousandth part of a second is equal to that which could be given by setting to fire all at once the coal mines of Pennsylvania, which are expected to give to the whole of the united States of America a supply of coal for about 1,000 years. This enormous expenditure of heat, which has been going on for millions of years must soon lead the Sun to a state of bankruptcy. But there is a cause which has postponed and which will postpone for a number of years that event. The lecturer then adverted to the different theories about the source of solar heat dwelling at length upon the meteoric or dynamical theory. He next explained Helmboltz's Shrinkage or Contraction Theory, which is now accepted as a proper explanation of the great continuous source of solar heat. Proceeding further, he said, that according to Langley, a contraction of the gaseous globe of the Sun that could diminish its diameter by 300 feet every year was sufficient to produce quantity of heat emitted by the Sun as at present. This annual diminution in a large body like the Sun, which is 1,405,000 times larger than our Earth is not perceived. But at this rate according to Clarke after five million years the Sun will be reduced to half its present bulk, and in seven million years it will be reduced to the state of a dark, cold solid body. That is the utmost limit then up to which the Earth which depends upon the Sun will sustain life on its surface. According to Langley the whole heat giving life—past and future—of the Sun is 18 million years, and according to Helmboltz it is 22 million years. If we express the whole life of the Sun by 100, it has already gone over to the other side of eighty. According to Boll there is one event which if it at all happens, may probably give fresh life, fresh heat, fresh energy to the Sun at or before the end of the above period. It is the concussion of the Sun with another cold and solid body like itself. An event like that may give the Sun a fresh and renewed period of heat-giving life, but life, on our globe, cannot possibly survive the shock of such a concussion. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Modi for his instructive and interesting lecture.

P. W. D. PENSIONS.

The following resolution—By the Government of India (Public Works Department) was issued in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

Resolution.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India is pleased to decide that the special proportionate pension permissible with the special sanction of Government, under the terms of the Resolution read above, shall bear the same ratio to the full pension of Rs. 2,000, as the number of complete months of service, in the grades referred to in the orders, bears to the full period of three years.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

Hurdles are now put up outside the flat race-course near the 1¼ mile post for the use of gentlemen, who wish to school horses and ponies for the Sky Meeting.

C. A. Beatty,
Honorary Secretary.

The Union Company's African liner *Nubia*, while entering Lisbon harbour in a dense fog, in charge of a local pilot, struck a rock on the south shore of the Tagus, and filled rapidly, finally slipping off the rock to become totally submerged in deep water. Nearly 200 passengers, the mails and baggage, were put safely ashore, but all efforts to keep the vessel afloat failed, owing to the want of water-tight compartments.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 10th January were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 9th 3 feet 8 inches against 4 feet on same date last year. Rain at Karachi 54 and Dadu 3 cents. Rabi cultivation damaged by insects in part of Tatta and by blight in parts of Ghorabari.

Shikarpur.—Threshing of kharifs crops continues. Rabi cultivation in good condition. Fodder sufficient Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and battai of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops flourishing. Fodder supply abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts in two talukas, causing slight damage to young wheat.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain 30 cents at Chachra on 29th December. Agricultural stock in good condition. Cotton picking continues. Dharwar American cotton injured by cold and insects.

Ahmedbad (For week ending 7th January).—Standing crops in good condition. Wheat crops in some of the villages of the Dhandhuka Taluka damaged by insects. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira (For week ending 7th January).—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good, and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Kharif jowari reaping in progress. Standing crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 28 cents; average in the district 99 cents.; for season at Dhulia 22 inches 33 cents; average in the district 34 inches 90 cents. Rabi crops slightly damaged by untimely rain and hail during the week. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains except bajri continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing nearly completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas, and in progress in others. Standing rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor; fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 4th, nil on 5th, 3° cool on 6th and 7th, 2° warm on 8th and 10th, and 4° warm on 9th. Vapour in air defective on 4th and 7th, excessive on 5th and from 8th to 10th, and normal on 6th. Abnormal wind northerly on 6th and easterly on 8th and 9th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of rice and rabi sowing over. State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Young crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops doing well except in the Sirur Taluka, where a disease named "Khaira" has slightly affected the jowari crop at some places. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in Nagar, Rahuri and Shevgaon. Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton continue. Rabi crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Land being prepared for next season in parts. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Bajri cheaper in Akola; prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur (For week ending 7th January).—Jowari crop injured by excessive rain in October. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops in good condition except in Satara Taluka and Khandala Petha, where they have slightly suffered from blight, and in Valva, where they are injured by insects. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Gram and tur have suffered from cloudy weather and blight. Wheat damaged by rats in Indi and Sindgi talukas. Threshing of jowari progressing. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of early crops nearly finished. Late crops fair. Cotton in flower and bud.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops progressing. Cotton seedlings generally thriving, but exotic cotton slightly blighted in parts of Karajgi and Gadag talukas. Wheat slightly damaged by excessive moisture in parts of six talukas, and late jowari by insects in parts of two talukas.

Kanara.—Sugarcane harvest continues. Second crops healthy on coast and in Haliyal. Sowing operations progressing in five talukas. Garden crops are doing well.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and jowari and watering of wheat in progress.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock healthy and in good condition.

Baroda.—Standing crops fair. Poppy sowing almost finished. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

CRICKET AT LIMRI.

MR. BEAMAN'S NONDESCRIPT TEAM VS. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMRI'S TEAM.

The 8th January witnessed a fairly good match between the abovenamed teams. The weather was splendid, but at 8-30 a.m., the time of commencement, it was very cold, and a cold wind prevailed all day. The Thakore of Limri's team was several years ago, out-and-away the best in Kathiawar, but it is now somewhat out of practice. As will be seen below, the Thakore Saheb took a personal part in the game, infusing fresh spirit and interest into his side. He has determined to give his team regular practice, at least for a short time, and if he continues to play with them, there is little doubt that Limri will once more be strong in the field. The Limri Eleven are chiefly weak in bowling, and the fielding might be better. The Thakore Saheb has not played for a long time, so his first inning score may be regarded as especially good. He was rather stiff in the second innings. Saheb Sing, captain of the Limri team, had hurt his hand slightly, and was thus in a measure handicapped. Notwithstanding he played very well, both in batting and bowling. Nanji, who is also a fairly good, and will be an excellent, bowler, got a nasty knock on the knee during the second innings, but was not altogether disabled, though he could do little else than bowl. Anand and Korah are also good players. Among Mr. Beaman's Eleven, one or two of the tail-end have only played cricket about twice in their lives; Pragdat and Pandit, for instance, never had a bat in their hands until the Wednesday before the match. Luxmishankar is a very fair bat, and makes a good long stop. Alli is a rising bat, and not at all a bad catch; practice might make him a good all-round man. Rama and Fatty, the only two who can bowl, besides Mr. Beaman, are both very keen players. Fatty is really the better bowler, only he gets tired after about two overs, and is of no use. Rama can go on for a good time, and brings down a fair number of wickets. Rama made two capital scores, chiefly by leg-hitting, and really the best player in Mr. Beaman's Eleven. A different ground was used this year, and after being well rolled, will make a very decent one. A tent was pitched for the players, scorer, &c., and nearly the whole of Limri turned out to view the contest.

Full scores are appended:—

THE THAKOR SAHEB'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hirji, b Fatty	17	b Beaman	3
Mohun, b Beaman	2	not out	2
Nanji, c Rama	7	b Rama	0
Anand, b Beaman	13	b Beaman	0
Thakor Saheb, b Rama	14	b Rama	1
Jatuba, c Rama	5	b Beaman	0
Sahib Sing, b Rama	0	b Beaman	17
Korah, b Beaman	2	not out	11
Magha, b Beaman	6	did not bat.	
Rajna, not out	6		
Ladho, b Beaman	4		
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	84	Total	41

MR. BEAMAN'S N. T.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Beaman, run out, s Nanji	2	b Saheb Sing	19
Rama, run out	23	b Saheb Sing	24
Luxmishanker, b Magha	14	b Saheb Sing	4
Fatty, b Nanji	2	b Saheb Sing	1
Alli, not out	18	b Nanji	6
Gnanno, b Nanji	0	l.-b.w.	3
Shamji, b Nanji	0	b Saheb Sing	0
Naik, b Magha, c Hirji	3	b Korah	0
Pragdit, b Magha	0	b Korah	0
Pandit, run out	0	b Saheb Sing	0
Arjan, b Magha	0	not out	0
Extra	1	Extras	4
Total	63	Total	61

Experiments in the Governments model farms in Canada have established the fact that fifteen pounds increase in the weight of live swine can be obtained per bushel even of inferior wheat put into the troughs. In referring to this fact, Prof. Robertson gives an important hint to English agriculturists. At this juncture when there is so great an outcry about the low prices of all grain, why, he asks, should not English farmers turn the best wheat at 26s. to 28s. a quarter into fresh pork? This eminent Canadian agriculturist declares that he might do this with advantage to himself and the consumer, who would thus obtain a quality of lean and nutritious flesh much superior to the lardy bacons which come from foreign countries, where Indian corn is the staple and almost only food.

"UNE CHASSE AU TIGRE."

A friend recently sent the *Asian* a copy of *La Famille Herbier* by Mery. Besides other short stories it contains a description of a tiger hunt which is too good to be lost. The said hunt is supposed to have taken place in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, what time Sir (*sic*) William Bentinck was Governor-General or *le roi de l'Inde apres le soleil*, as M. Mery describes his Excellency, and in order that there may be no doubt about his veracity that gentleman gravely as sures us that he is merely translating a number of the *Bombay Review* received from the Duc de Choiseul, and adds: "I have written much about tiger hunts in my romances; but this one belongs to history like the glorious name of Sir William Bentinck." Judging by this historical tiger hunt the imaginary expeditions must be indeed wonderful.

The scene is Government House, Calcutta, and "Sir" William Bentinck is seated in a reception room with Captain Taylor, who is presumably the well-known author, Colonel Meadows Taylor, as he is described as *illustre dans la guerre des Taugs*, Colonel Feneran, Major Harrison, Lady Bentinck, Lady Kennett, Miss Anna, the Viceroy's niece, and a number of guests, when a Jemadar enters, and at this point we leave our author to tell his tale in his own way.

"The Jemadar announced that he had discovered two tigers in the ruins of the old pagoda of Senipoor, which is about two miles from Calcutta. The Viceroy and his guests clapped their hands with joy, for it was a long time since a tiger had been detected so near the capital. A hunt for the morrow was quickly improvised.

"Ah! what can compare to a tiger hunt? A magnificent landscape lit up by the fiery sun, rushing streams of water, with their sloping banks, covered with aloes and euphorbiums, gardens of balsams, red poppies, groves of bananas, and then the mysterious perspective. The expanse of green turf, dotted with ruins without a history, temples without a name, birds of emerald hue passing over them in clouds—and suddenly a superb monster springs from the jungle on to this scene. Every heart beats wildly, the finger trembles on the trigger, the earth shakes under the tramp of the elephants, the air even feels the emotion and then the battle commences."

"Talk, if you like, of our deer hunts, they are nothing. Why! they are held under a rainy sky, with fogs rolling up directly the rain stops, the landscape is cheerless in the extreme, and the quarry is but a poor stag, *animal inoffensif, herbivore, melancholique amoureux, pere de famille* (we felt constrained to leave this description of the stag as it stands, as it would lose its tender beauty. It is so intensely French. What English writer would ever think of making a bid for sympathy for the poor deer on the ground of its being a vegetarian and the father of a family?) who bursts into tears, dies under the knife and serves to feed a pack of enraged hounds.

"It is superb; nothing in our tame insipid Europe can compare with such a hunt. But such battles royal are becoming rare in the vicinity of the large Anglo-Indian towns, as the wild beasts flee the approaches of civilization retreating further and further into the deserts and jungle. For some time past the noise of the factories on the Hooghly and the boom of artillery at Fort William have driven tigers from the neighbourhood of the town into retreats where the burr of the looms and the rattle of musketry cannot reach them. Maddened at the English usurpation, they are more furious than ever when they smell a red coat, while they vent their rage on the poor Indians for having peaceably accepted this usurpation. They feel like dethroned and outlawed kings, and hating every living thing, keep in a proud reserve in their far off retreats. From time to time a curious or celibate tiger leaves the jungle to take a glance at the detestable civilization, and the people who have driven his race from their ancient domains. It is these wandering or discontented tigers that offer such splendid sport to the English, and two of the animals are the cause of the excitement which is now prevailing at Government House.

"The hunters, with the Viceroy at their head, accompanied by four ladies and several cavaliers superbly mounted leave the spacious grounds of Government House an hour before sunrise. The *Khansamas* or Indian servants bring up the rear. After a ride of half an hour the party arrive in the Viceroy's villa at Baghderi, a magnificent building embowered in bamboos and casuarinas mingled with trees whose murmurs when touched by the evening breeze resemble the soft lullaby of the waves of the Bay of Bengal. On the lawn in front of the villa are the elephants gaily caparisoned, standing immovable as statues, each with his mahout (*cornac*) beside him. At a given signal the mahouts order the colossal beasts to kneel down and then the Viceroy, his retinue and the guests mount them by means of ladders and seat themselves on the howdahs which resemble caps without wheels perched on the backs of the elephants. When all have taken their places the mahouts make the obedient beasts rise, saying to them in the sweet language of Hindustan: 'Now my good creatures if you go gently and behave yourselves you shall have no doubt an allowance of sugarcane on your return. The intelligent monsters raise their trunks as if 'salaaming' or to show that they understand the orders given them, and then the Jemadar, *chef della chasse*, having taken precautions to prevent the tigers scenting the approach of the huntsmen, the procession sets out on the march. What a morning! The air is filled with the delicious odour of spices, for the tiger hunters are passing through fields of nutmegs, clove trees and cardamoms, and the perfumes they exhalate in the morning sun are not only pleasing to the smell but useful in preventing the tigers smelling the coming danger.

"The two tigers had been roving round all night and were now enjoying a gentle sleep in the ruins of the pagoda of Senippor. They had evidently selected these moss covered stones for their temporary lodgings as they indicated that man had abandoned this part of the country, which for that reason afforded security to the tigers. Perchance on the strength of this error our two tigers delivered themselves to the enjoyment of delicious dreams; they saw the meek-eyed gazelles softly walk to the pure streams of water, there to refresh themselves with the cooling morning draught; and they imagined the pleasure of pouncing on these creatures, and devouring them for breakfast, then smacking their lips over the repast as an Englishman does over his devilled kidney. Alas? what a cruel awakening to their happy dreams! The earth seamed to tremble under the ruins of the pagoda. The lighter sleeper of the two tigers started to his feet and uttered a loud rancorous cry on finding that he and his companion had overslept themselves and that the sun had already risen. Then suddenly scenting danger, he put himself in a position of defence and peeped from the wild fig trees which sheltered them to see what was the cause of the noise. He saw that they were being hemmed in by a ring of elephants, and the hated Englighman assisted by a number of natives, armed with spiked sticks, but secure behind the entrenchment formed by the colossal beasts. With a blow of his paw he awoke his companion seeming to say to him: 'The English are upon us.' The two noble brutes stood side by side, superb on their post, hesitating what to do, but still defiant, eyes glistening, every muscle strained for a spring, and paws ready to strike. What were they to do? They could not allow themselves to be smoked out like rabbits in their burrows. No, they must fling themselves boldly on the enemy, break through the circle and find death or safety. With a bound they leapt from their temporary lair on to a platform of stones, thus discovering themselves in all their majesty of strength and defiance. Their attitude was superb.

"A thrill of joy not unmingled with fear ran through the circle of hunters, each one instinctively grasped his rifle, while the ladies held their fans in their hands, momentarily horror-stricken at the sight. The elephants raised their trunks so that their gleaming tusks were ready to receive the expected charge. The Jemadar waved the Union Jack (*agita le flah d' Angleterre*) and the circle tightened closer and closer in solemn slowness and silence on the two tigers.

"Not a word was spoken except by one of the ladies, the Viceroy's niece, who was seated in the same *howdah* as Captain Taylor. 'How can you laugh in such a solemn moment?' said she to the gallant Captain, who had indulged in a mild chuckle at the prospect of sport. 'Oh! ah!' he replied, 'it is the rule in India to laugh on such occasions when you are with ladies. It is more reassuring than any word, for if I said to you don't be frightened you would at once think there was danger.' 'Well,' rejoined the fair interloctress, 'I don't think there is much reason for laughter, for there they come.' Hardly had this aristocratic daughter of Albion uttered these words than the two tigers made a terrific bound from the ruins. The report of many guns rang out in the clear morning air; but not a bullet had touched either of the tigers. Through the smoke they appeared more terrible than ever. With hoarse roars of rage they bounded from point to point so rapidly that it appeared to the hunters, whose eyes were blinded by the sun, that there were a dozen tigers in the field. A hail of bullets was poured on them, but with no effect except that of increasing their rage. One of them flung himself on to the elephant which carried the Viceroy's niece, who stricken with terror yet enjoyed, after the manner of the English Miss, the pleasures of the sensation of danger because of the reminiscences which she could afterwards relate.

"'Steady *Kindly*,'—that was the name of the elephant,—cried the mahout.

"'Steady *Kindly*,' said the young lady in a soft voice, which evidently soothed the docile monster. Then the mahout pricked the elephant with his steel halberd, as you use the spur for a horse, and *Kindly*, calm as an old soldier awaiting the onslaught of a savage enemy, received the tiger's attack on the point of his tusks. He absolutely skewered the beast, and then raising him into mid-air flung him to the ground and battered him to pieces with his trunk.

"'Bravo, *Kindly*,' said the young girl clapping her hands with glee. The colossus raised his trunk—*a defaut des mains*—as if to say 'what I have done is simply to give a little excitement to you and as a reward for the kind soft words with which you encouraged me.'

"The other tiger probably had some experience of the style of fighting peculiar to elephants. Twice wounded in delivering a flank attack in the portion of the circle which he deemed the weakest, he rapidly retired like a clown on the spring board in order to give effect to his legs, and then charged in order to break through the circle.

"Meanwhile the Viceroy had showed a superb indifference (*une dandysme superbe*) to the excitement of the chase, occupying himself with reading an article in the *Times* on his policy which had arrived in the night by the *India-Mail*. But at this stage of the proceedings he threw down his paper, and seizing his rifle (*sa carabine de Birmingham*) watched the supreme effort of the tiger. The latter driven back by the guns of the hunters, as quick as lightning, threw himself on to the Viceroy's elephant, thereby imitating those noble warriors of antiquity, who in their final despair sought out the General of the enemy in order to kill him and die themselves in the act. The noble lord calmly took aim at the beast and fired. The latter made a wild bound, a few convulsive movements and fell dead, the high grass reddened with his blood. A round of applause burst from the party, the ladies joining most heartily, but the Viceroy heeded it not, and with a supercilious smile resumed his journal.

"The *khansamahs* placed the two dead tigers on a litter of bamboos and the hunters re-entered Calcutta in triumph."

Where exactly this remarkable piece of shikar is supposed to have taken place we can only conjecture. By "Bagdheri," Barrackpore may be meant, while "Senipoor" sounds something like Serampore.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

WHAT A SHILLING RUPEE MEANS.

We have shown in a previous article how the deficits which resulted mainly from the rapid fall of the rupee were filled by increased taxation, and by the withdrawal of funds appropriated for local development, and by other measures which could not but have the effect of impeding the progress of the country. The amount of additional taxation imposed is more than four crores annually, a sum which is larger than the remissions made by Sir Evelyn Baring, and it may, therefore, be said with truth that there has been no remission of taxation in India for the last fourteen years. It must be added too that the rate of taxation is at present so high that it is not easy to see where a financial reserve exists, such as ought to exist in a country which is always liable to be overtaken by sudden emergency in the failure of opium, the occurrence of war or famine, or the further fall of the rupee. It is necessary to add that while this is the case the debt of the country has largely increased. In 1879-80 the registered debt was, in India Rx. 82,872,509, and in England £68,855,556. In 1891-92 the registered debt was, in India Rx. 102,692,317, and in England £107,404,143. The debt in India has thus increased by about twenty crores, and in England by 38½ millions sterling in fourteen years. Debt and taxation have thus increased concurrently.

The measures which were taken covered the deficits, and the Finance Accounts from 1888-89 to 1890-91 were not only in equilibrium but gave a bloated surplus amounting to no less than Rx. 6,337,222. Here was apparently a splendid opportunity for a Finance Minister. Let us see what use was made of it. In 1888-89 the surplus was trifling, and nothing was or could have been done with it. In 1889-90 and 1890-91 all that was done was to partially restore the Finance Relief and Insurance Grant by allotting to it in the former year Rx. 1,058,100 and in the latter year Rx. 1,052,800 out of the total grant of Rx. 1,300,000. In 1891-92 the whole grant was restored. The actual sums spent under this head, however, appear from the accounts to be for the three years only Rx. 2,410,000. The unspent portion went, we infer, to swell the cash balances. These were raised to such dimensions that the Finance Minister decided not to borrow, but to meet from revenue the sums which would ordinarily have been raised by loan and charged to capital account. It was practically impossible to do anything else with surpluses which were, to a large extent, unexpected and accidental. A great part of the surplus in 1890 was due to the speculative rise in the price of silver which accompanied the decision of the Washington Legislature to double the Treasury purchases of the metal and to a rise in the price of opium, while a great part of the surplus of 1891 was due to an abnormal increase in railway revenue caused by the failure of the European harvests. Sir David Barbour made it clear last March that "the large surplus of 1890-91 did not indicate what may be called the permanent financial position of the Government of India at the close of that year," and he did this, he said, "because it has been urged in some quarters that, with so large a surplus, the Government of India should have reduced taxation or undertaken other fiscal reforms of an important nature." In fact, he made it clear that deficits must be the normal condition of Indian finance, that to meet them permanent additional taxation must be imposed, that a surplus, when it occurs, is exceptional and accidental, and therefore that relief from taxation cannot be considered, the only thing to be done with the surplus being to apply it to expenditure and thus burden the present generation of tax-payers with the whole expenditure, of which a part should properly be shared by our successors.

We present this summary and these conclusions as to our financial position to the gentlemen who are so loud and pertenacious in asserting that everything is for the best in this best of possible worlds. As far as can be seen, if the rupee is allowed to go on falling we must resign ourselves in the years to come to a repetition of what has happened since 1886, more taxation, more impeded progress in the advancement of the country, normal deficits and accidental surpluses of which no proper use can be made. We might change all that if stability of exchange value were given to the rupee, and this brings us to the assertion made by those who favour the policy of letting things drift that the rupee will ultimately fix itself if it is left alone: the answer to this is that it has been left severely alone until now with the result that its decline in recent years has been relatively much more rapid than in the earlier period of the fall. From 1873-74 to 1885-86 the rupee fell by just over four pence, from 22·351d. to 18·254d., in thirteen years. In the seven years since 1885-86 the fall has been from 18·254d. to 14·750d., or three pence halfpenny. This accelerated fall since 1886 has occurred, although that great authority the "Statist" told us then quite confidently that silver at 43d. was probably too cheap, that it could hardly go lower and must go higher. The "Statist" told us the same thing in 1876 when silver was at 52d. an ounce, and on both occasions sternly rebuked us for allowing ourselves to be panic-stricken. The "Statist" is now again "delivering brawling judgments unashamed," telling us that we are in a panic because of the circumstance that silver has fallen to 38d. It will doubtless write similar articles in 1896, when the rupee has fallen another four or five pence from its present level, and we come into personal acquaintance with the ninepenny or tenpenny rupee of the Indian Currency Association.

It is most probable, indeed, that, if we do not clear ourselves from the fatal slide down which we have been slipping for twenty years, the fall will be much more rapid than it has been since 1886, and that Sir David Barbour's successor will, when preparing his budget in March, 1894, have to budget for a shilling rupee. What that means financially we shall briefly explain. The seventeen millions of Council Bills to be drawn in the present financial year were estimated to cost Rx. 25,500,000; they will actually cost Rs. 27,220,000, an excess over the estimate of Rx. 1,720,000. The same sterling sum in the next financial year 1893-94 will cost at 1s. 2½d. Rx. 27,660,000; at 1s. 2¼d. Rx. 28,138,000; at 1s. 2d. Rx. 29,143,000. If by next year the rupee stands at 13 pence the cost of the same sterling sum will be Rx. 31,385,000; and if it falls to a shilling the cost will be Rx. 34,000,000. Now, if the Budget of the present year was only in equilibrium on an estimate of Council Bills costing Rx. 25,500,000, and the equilibrium is turned into a large deficit by reason of their cost amounting to Rx. 27,220,000, it is clear that for next year with a cost that will not be less than Rx. 27,660,000 the deficit will be greater. If the rupee should in the ensuing year fall by only one penny below the present level the deficit will amount to over four crores. These deficits might no doubt be met by the device of reducing the Secretary of State's drafts by borrowing, but the Government cannot go on borrowing indefinitely to meet the ordinary obligations of the State. That is a course which will only adjourn the day of reckoning, and will land us, ultimately, where Portugal is now, that is, in insolvency. The only other course open is a repetition of that which has been adopted since 1886: the increase of taxation, the further restriction of funds allotted to local improvements, and the reduction of useful and reproductive expenditure. Military expenditure will, of course, go on for ever.—"Englishman."

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

FESTIVITIES AT LAHORE.

At Lahore on Monday the streets were lined with crowds of spectators in honour of Lord Roberts's visit. The carriages passed under a triumphal arch, on which were written the words "Welcome; Lo, the Hero comes!" and at the entrance to the Town Hall, a fine guard-of-honour composed of the Railway and Lahore Volunteers was drawn up, awaiting his Excellency. After inspecting this, Lord Roberts passed into the hall, which was beautifully decorated with flags and ferns for the occasion. The room was crowded with delegates, who had come from all parts of the Punjab to do honour to the Commander-in-Chief. There was a raised platform at the end of the room, on which were seated his Excellency Lord Roberts, with his Honour Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick on his right and his Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on his left, Lady and Miss Roberts, the Misses Fitzpatrick, Raja Ram Sing and Raja Sir Amar Sing. Various addresses were then presented to his Excellency, that from the European community being read aloud by Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh. The address from the Sikhs of the Punjab, was read by Soghi Ram Narain Singh, Tikka of Anandpur. The third address was read by Gunga Ram, Rai Bahadur, being the spokesman of the Hindu community. Lastly came the address from the Mahomedans, read by Sirdar Mahomet Hyat Khan.

The four addresses having been presented, his Excellency Lord Roberts rose and replied in the following terms:—

Your Honour, Maharaja, Chief, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is impossible for me to express how highly I appreciate the great honour which has been paid to me to-day; language fails me when I try to do so, or to say how deeply touched I am by the kindly feelings manifested towards Lady Roberts and myself in the far too flattering addresses which have just been presented to me. I am sure, however, you will understand that my pride and pleasure at being thus distinguished, are blended with sadness and sorrow at the thought that I am about to bid farewell to many old and valued friends. I have been constantly reminded during this my last cold weather tour, how true is the saying that India is "the land of regrets," and I can honestly say one of my keenest regrets is that I shall see no more the Punjab, the province with which I have been intimately connected during the greater part of my service, and where the happiest and best years of my life have been passed.

In the autumn of 1852, as a young subaltern of Artillery, I saw Lahore for the first time on my way from Dum-Dum to Peshawar. I remember now, as if it were yesterday, the delight with which I visited the principal objects of interest in its neighbourhood, and how struck I was with the stalwart and muscular men I met on my northern journey—a journey performed in that somewhat tedious mode of conveyance, the palanquin. I had not long to wait before I had an opportunity of seeing what these men could do for us in the time of need. In those anxious days before Delhi, when the little British force was struggling to carry on the siege in the face of difficulties which are now historic, we never lost heart, for we knew that in loyal response to the call made by the Chief Commissioner, Sir John Lawrence, and the renowned body of English officers who served under his command in 1857 the best blood of the Punjab was hastening to our assistance by troops, by companies and by regiments. To describe how those heroes fought during the Mutiny I should have to recapitulate the history of the campaign. Suffice it to say that, as in former days, the Sikhs and other Punjabis had won the respect and admiration of Englishmen by the gallantry with which they had opposed us in the field, so, when their interest and ours had become the same, and they fought with us and for us, we learnt to rely on their valour and to look upon them as staunch and trusted comrades. It is unnecessary for me to remind you of the share taken by Punjab regiments in the work of suppressing the Mutiny. During the siege of Delhi alone, the few regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force which were present, lost 64 British and Native officers, and 865 men killed and wounded. Nor was it only our own Punjab troops which rendered good service on the occasion to which I refer. Even with the reinforcements which came down from the north, we should have had the utmost difficulty in keeping open our lines of communication, had it not been for the timely and loyal assistance afforded by his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Chiefs of Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kapurthala and Faridkot, who (as did his Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur on a former occasion) promptly came forward at this crisis and placed the whole of the resources of their respective States at the disposal of the Government. Thanks to their exertions, the road from Delhi to our arsenal at Ferozepore was kept clear. The value of such service rendered at such a time, cannot be overestimated. Since 1857, I have seen Punjab troops working at Umbeyla, in Abyssinia, in Lushai, and in Afghanistan. I shall never forget the efficiency and gallantry of the Punjabis, especially in the latter campaign, for, with the exception of the three battalions of Gurkhas which were at Kabul and took part in the march to Kandahar, and the 11th Bengal Infantry which was with me in Kurram, every Native Infantry regiment which served under my immediate command throughout the greater part of the Afghan war, belonged either to the Punjab Frontier Force (the force which I always remember with pleasure I had at one time the honour to command), or to the Punjab portion of the Bengal Army.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have referred to my long and intimate connection with this Province, which, now, however, is a very different place from what it was forty years ago. The changes effected since 1852 are little short of marvellous. The railways, roads and telegraphs which now render communication so easy, have all sprung up since then. Canals intersect the country in every direction and supply the water which alone was needed to convert arid wastes into fertile districts. We now find colleges and schools, hospitals and dispensaries, where none existed at the time I mention. The large area of land under cultivation and the present security of life and property bear witness to the substantial and rapid progress which has been made. In one respect, however, there is no change during the past forty years, for the Punjab still furnishes our army with the hardy and intrepid soldiers who have never yet failed us in the hour of need, and in whose loyalty and devotion to duty I have the utmost confidence. Certain alterations which are being made in the composition of some of our Native Infantry corps by forming them into class regiments, will, I feel sure, make service in our army even more popular with the fighting races than it is at present. I believe this policy, which has been accepted and is gradually being given effect to by the Government of India, to be a sound one. During my own tenure of command the 35th and 36th Regiments of Bengal Infantry have been converted into Sikh battalions, the 34th into a Pioneer regiment of Mazbis, the 33rd into a regiment of Punjabi Mahomedans, and the 37th and 38th into Dogra battalions. Class regiments appear to me more congenial to the habits and traditions of the fighting races than mixed regiments, and consequently more likely to attract recruits of a superior class.

From what I have just said, you will understand that there is every wish on the part of the Government of India to make full use of the admirable fighting material which this Province supplies; and with this intention steps have been taken to discipline and train the troops which the ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, and his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, have so loyally placed at the disposal of the Government for purposes of Imperial defence. These troops, which are gradually reaching a high standard of efficiency, must add very materially to the strength and solidarity of the Empire. While I congratulate the Princes of the North-West of India on their patriotism and loyalty, I would urge them not to relax their efforts to make their Imperial Service troops as perfect as it is possible to be. I say this in no bellicose spirit, but it appears to me to be the bounden duty of every great nation to be prepared to repel unprovoked aggression and to guard its legitimate interests. It is an old but true saying that the best way of preserving peace is to be in readiness for war.

The European civil population of the Punjab have not been behind-hand in their desire to share in the precautionary measures considered necessary for the general defence of this great Empire. In scarcely any other part of India has the Volunteer movement gained a firmer footing, or has a greater determination been evinced by officers and men to become thoroughly acquainted with their military duties. The aggregate effective strength of the 1st and 2nd Punjab Corps and of the North-Western Railway Corps is over 1850 Volunteers besides about 180 Reservists; and when we remember how few and how scattered the European residents in this Province are and how little time they have to spare from the duties of their several occupations, I think we must realise how unselfish are the efforts which have been made, and acknowledge that these numbers are extremely satisfactory. I trust the Volunteer movement here and elsewhere in India may go on and prosper. The presence of even a few drilled men, trained to work together on the principal lines of railway, and at the chief political and commercial centres, adds largely to the internal security of the country, and I venture to think that the Volunteers themselves reap some advantage from the movement, for the habits of discipline, self-restraint, and self-reliance, which military training teaches and enforces, are without doubt beneficial to the young men who mainly compose the Volunteer Corps in India.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I will no longer trespass on your patience, but will conclude by again tendering you my most hearty thanks for the signal honour that has been conferred upon me in the capital of this great Province. On behalf of Lady Roberts, too, I must thank you sincerely for the very gratifying mention which has been made of her in each of the four addresses. I can assure you that your kindness to-day has affected me more than I can express. The manly races which inhabit the Punjab endear themselves to a soldier's heart. Other porvinces may possess a denser population and a more fertile soil, and their inhabitants may be more highly educated, but none produce men of a finer physique or of a more martial spirit, none have been better administered and in none are the signs of rapidly increasing prosperity and enterprice more apparent. My earnest hope is that the progress of this Province may be as steady in the future as it has been in the past. To watch this progress will henceforth be one of the greatest interests of my life.

Maharaja, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now bid you farewell. I have only one word more to say, and that is to ask those of you who may have come to Lahore from outlying districts, to add yet another favour to those which you have already conferred on me. Tell all those soldiers whom you may meet in your towns and villages, who have served with me in by-gone years and who have now left the army, that I bid them good-bye, through you. I shall never forget them, and I trust that, in their retirement they will sometimes think of their old comrade and commander whose Indian career has now come to an end.

On the conclusion of his Lordship's speech, the applause was long and loud.

Sirdar Mahomet Hyat Khan then rose, and with extraordinary facility repeated in the vernacular, from memory, almost the entire speech that his Lordship had just delivered. So touched was he, though, when he found himself translating his Lordship's farewell words in the last paragraph, that he quite broke down, and it was some moments before he was able to complete the translation aloud. Many eyes filled with tears, as Mahomedans, Hindus and Sikhs heard in their own language the touching and heart-felt words which his Lordship had used in bidding them farewell.

The four addresses were enclosed in a magnificent casket, made of silver and steel Gujerat work. On the top of the lid were inscribed the words: "Presented to His Excellency General the Right Hon'ble Frederick Sleigh, Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Baronet, V. C., G. C. B., G. C. I. E., R. A., Commander-in-Chief in India, by the people of the Punjab, with addresses from the European, Sikh, Hindu, and Mahomedan communities. Lahore, 9th January, 1893."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A J H Billet, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The s s Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain A Whitley, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr Ardasher Byramjee as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

The P and O Co's s s Manila, 2,711 tons, Captain J R Lenden, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Greenock (2nd December) via Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,469 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Dr A G Bourne as cabin and five deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain C R Kendall, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd W J Richards, Revd Jacob Thompson, Revd J Chandy, Revd and Mrs J H Bishop, Miss Adams, Mr J C Dods, Mr A Rose, Miss Church and 20 deck.

The s s Armenia, under the command of W C Haynes, Lieut, R N R, Commander, which left Liverpool on Dec 15, Port Said Dec 24, and Suez Dec 30, arrived in harbour yesterday, with the following passengers:—Surgn Lieut-Col Holmes, Mrs Holmes, European nurse and child, Mr and Mrs Hickens, Mr and Mrs Bruce, Mr H Dessaner and 1 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Manilla (s)	Lenden	Greenock, Dec 2.
12	Kangra (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Dec 10.
	Armenia (s)	Haynes	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool.
	Kt. Commander (s)	Thomas	Antwerp, &c.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Billett	Singapore.
	Lady Gordon (s)	Whitley	Colombo.

The steamer Khandalla, Captain Kendal, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports.

The steamer Manilla entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 12.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—58 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 20 bales wool, A Jaffer.

For London.

Valleta s—500 cwts mussoor, A Bl scheck and Co; 3 cwts ivory, A Martin and Co; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs 240,000), The National Bank; 975 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

Elwick s—12 cases indigo, V Gopal; 20 cases indigo, S M Shirazi; 2 cases carpets, M R Benjamin.

For Dunkirk.

Elwick s—100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

For Antwerp

Niagara s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Eden Hall s—2,250 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Sheik s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 7,000 cwts gingelly and 6,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 1,720 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.

HIGH COURT.—January 13.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

33-92—Dhurumsey Laljee vs H A Acworth, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

22425-92—Bhaishunker and K—Manigowri vs. Narrayendas Culliandas and another—Craigie, L and O.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

752—Khunderao M—Thucker Tricumdas Mooljee vs Khimjee Vallubdas—Ardesir, H and D.

755—Bicknell M and M—Nena and others vs Damodhur Cullianjee and others—Little, S N and B and P G and S.

761—D S Garud—Foolibai vs Rampratab Samrathrai and another—Payne, G and S.

762—H S Dikshit—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walshand and others—Bicknell, M and M.

735—Thakurdas D and C—Jafferbhoy Ladhahoy Chatoo vs Thomas D Charlesworth—Payne, G and S.

746—Little, S N and B—Ahmedbin Shaik Essa Khaliffa and another vs Shaik Essabin Khaliffa and others—Payne, G and S.

748—Mansuklal D and J—Karmali Rahimbhai and others vs Ahmedbai Habibhai and another—Janardhan and A and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

349-92—Payne, G and S—Robert P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Crawford, B and Co, Bicknell, M and M.

348-92—Janardhan and A—Raghunath Vassudevjee vs Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett—Pestonjee, R and K.

637-91—Payne, G and S—Motichand Hurukchand vs Gopaldas Samidas and another—Little, S N and B.

366-96—Crawford, B and Co—John G Russell and another vs Arthur S James Fernandes—K D Shroff.

363-92—In person Gopal Jadhowjee and another vs Kooshaba Vithoba and another—J C Cama.

327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkison vs Harrivalebh Hurkison and others—Payne, G and S.

372-92—In person—Shaik Moosa Abdoola vs Halimabai—In person.

374-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Allibhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Abdoolally Heptoola and another—In person.

53-92—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee vs Manockchand Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

346-92—Wadia and G—Jitmal Ramanand and another vs Ramgopal Ganeshdas and others—Khunderao M.

408-92—Little, S N and B—Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder vs Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria and others—Little, S N and B and P R and K.

414-92—Framjee and M—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Soomar Essa vs Hajiani Hazrabai and others—K D Shroff.

342-92—Payne, G and S—The Badische Anilinand Soda Fabrick vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee, R and K.

418-92—Brown and M—Choonilal Bechardas and others vs Ladhabhoy Ebrahimjee and another—Thakurdas, D and C and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

For Judgment.

282-92—Khunderao M—Moroba Ramchundra Poy vs Ghansham Nilkant Nadkarni—Chitnis, M and M—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

235-92—Roughton and B—Bomanjee Dinshaw Khan vs Ramchunder Juggonath Acharya—In person.

232-14—997 of '92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Laljee vs Khoja Suleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghojee Manufacturing Co—Little, S N and B.

253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhikajee, Contractor vs Muncherjee Kuwarjee—Payne, G and S.

496-91—K J Mantri for pauper—Hurrichund Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan.

71-90—In person (a pauper)—Vusrabai vs Hora Goolam Hussein Hyderalli—Khunderao M.

712-90—Tyabjee, D and J—Mahomedally Dowoodjee vs Madas Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.

139-91—Edgelow and G—Maychund Kassore vs Phillip A Herford and another—Crawford, B and Co.

226-92—In person—Hajeebhoy Dada vs Ibrahim Mahomed Sacho and others—In person.

93-92—Shamrao P—Kessojee Mohunjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and B.

443-92—Mulji and R—Dwarkadas L Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao P.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

YACHTS FOR SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder, unless previously disposed of, the centre board Cutter "Gladys" and the lateen-rigged "Rustom." Open to private offer.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Church Mission House, near the Grant Road Bridge, in tents occupied by members of the Annual Missionary Conference, the whole of the French-polished blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining and bed-room furniture, carpets, lamps, &c.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 handsome substantial teakwood mirror door almyra and a pair of marble topped dressing and wash hand tables.
1 case 11 pieces rich fancy silks.
1 sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, in good order.
1 single barrel, 500 express rifle in case.
1 D. B. C-F. 16 bore rifle, double grip, rebounding lock, by Jackson.
1 D-B. C-F. gun in case.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of iron, bed-stead, teapoys, tripod stand, sofa, bookstand, tables, screen, hat stand, three-light lamp, &c.
9 casks each 4½ to 5 cwt. n t Crosby's boiler composition.
20 barrels Greaset boiler composition.
A few maps of the World on one side and of the United States on the other, accuracy certified by Dr. L. P. Brockett, Geographical Editor, Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia.
On account and at the risk of Narayen Ramchander and Co. of Bombay—
135 reams coloured marble paper.
By order of Messrs. Bassiram Khunah and Co, and on account and at the risk of Kadarnath Goridut, of Delhi—
K G-294—216—7—2 cases 266 pieces white striped dorias, 28 inches 9 yards.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulliman, ex s. s. Eden Hall.
K B / 134 } 1—2 cases hosiery.

AT 2 P.M.

4 Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart, suitable for a 16-hand horse.
1 light C spring new victoria, almost new.
1 do. do. new boat-shaped landau.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 invalid's bath chair with hood and apron.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hinks' lamps, pictures, real Persian large carpets, &c., the property of Captain TICE.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the whole of the very valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Fazulbhai Peroo Virjee, closing his branch shop, consisting of handsome and substantial made drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets, chiffoniers, almyrahs, new brass bedsteads, rich table and cabinet ornaments, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Boree Bunder.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14, goes in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built double-seated brougham, with a pair of grey Arab horses and set of English double harness.
1 English built single horse mail phaeton in good order fitted with brake and folding ladies' steps.
1 Handsome strong chesnut waler mare, aged 15·2, goes in single harness, believed to be sound.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clydesdale Dye Mills, known as Sassoon Dye Mill, Dadur, the very valuable and handsome well seasoned teakwood and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by John Roberts and others, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very handsome and rich large size Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a handsome rosewood Cottage Piano, in very good order, very rich table ornaments, English-made Lady's side saddle, a child's pony, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of P. McC Fraser, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
N.B.—Carriages will be kept at Dadur Station to carry customers to the sale, free of charge.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 3RD KOLIWADI.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Vinayeck Ramchunder, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Lakshman Santoojee Pendhari, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Third Koliwadi outside the Fort, in the City and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1277, new No. 6457, old Survey No. 734, and new Survey No. 2388, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 101 and now under Street No 1113, and Ward No. 1915, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Bastiao Gomes and Domingo, on the west by the property of Thucker Jadowjee Peraj and Jatha Ladhni, on the north by the aforesaid Third Koliwadi, and on the south by the property of Colu Baloo Ghedriba, and the same premises have been and are in the occupation of the said Lakshman Santooji and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the teak and blackwood household furniture, wall brackets, crockery and glassware, sundry table ornaments, pictures, lamps, English 8 day clock, sundry kitchen utensils, several rifles, gun by Cogswell and Harrison, London, a mail phaeton by Fuller and Co., Bristol country labour cart with pair of bullocks, iron tank water-cart, an English-built spring market-cart, with English brown leather harness in capital order, saddles and bridles complete, a very handsome set of brown leather brass mounted Tandum harness, London made sundry articles of saddlery, a cow in milk, a young bull-buffalo, a goat, geese and fowls, large iron water-tank, carpenter's bench, blacksmith's forge, with tools, garden plants and sundries, the property of JAMES DICKSON, Esq., changing his residence.
Property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 6th February at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises a very valuable landed property at Dharawi (Skin Tannery). Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Early in February next Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Magdalla House," Poona, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved and English and mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by "John Brinsmead and Son," a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "John Roberts," with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome large size pier glasses, handsome hanging and wall kerosine lamps, first rate pictures and oil paintings, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, valuable library, a first rate D.B. 577 bore hammerless express rifle by "Holland," a D. B. 450 bore hammerless express rifle by "Charles Lancaster," a S. B. 360 rook rifle by "Holland," a Winchester single shot rifle 220 bore, fitted with Lyman's sights, a Winchester 16 shot repeater, a handsome strong English built gig by "Windover," a handsome strong English built hansom cab by E. F. Fuller, a strong Calcutta built exercising brake, a strong Calcutta-built dog-cart by "Dykes" a handsome strong Calcutta-built mail phaeton by "Dykes," a handsome strong English-built ponycart, a handsome strong brand new Calcutta-built brake by "Dykes and Co," complete for four in hand, a pair of handsome powerful bay Walers, "Fashion, and John Brown," broken to single and double harness, broken thorough charger, aged, 15-3, a handsome very powerful chesnut country-bred pony mare, "Nellie," very fast trotter and hard worker, a very handsome powerful roan Waler, polo pony mare, "Jane," 13-2, 5 years, plays polo, goes in harness, first-class hack, good jumper, and weight carrier, sets of English single and double harness, gentleman racing, riding, polo, and parade saddles, lady's side saddles, field officer's tents, shamiana, double pole tents, hill tents, (all Jubblepore made), 8 Surat cows in milk, a very large collection of very choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., &c., the property of His Excellency Sir Geo. Greaves, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of His Excellency Sir G. Greaves Steam Launch "Julia," 45ft. long, 7½ft. broad and 5ft. deep, was built of galvanized steel in the Kidderpore Dockyard, Calcutta, in 1882, fitted with non-condensing direct acting Engines.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1893.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

TO HAVE the HONOUR of MEETING HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS the ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND of AUSTRIA-ESTE.

The GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS will HOLD a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on THURSDAY, January 19th, 1893, from 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.

All CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are invited, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Order,
J. FOWLE, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House: Malabar Point, 13th January, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a solific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
A consignment of woollens, consisting of black and blue worsted coatings, striped and checked tweed, various kinds of melt ons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, &c., &c.
Each piece measures only 10 to 15 yards and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.
The above include a great variety of cloth suitable for coats and, pants.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th January, at 2 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, as follows:—
5 cases colours.
3 „ ruby beads, pearls, and linen buttons.
A choice assortment of very rich and handsome majolica vases and table ornaments in varieties.
1 case aluminium silver cigar and cigarette cases, smoking, writing and dressing requisites, chains, bracelets, photo frames, buttons, studs and links.
1 lot of real silver vases of Cutch made.
1 case gold thread.
3 pair mirrors with gilt frame.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MUSIC BOXES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room—
A consignment of very valuable and handsome music boxes, with bells and drums, and spare rollers, play 8 to 12 airs.
1 James McCabe 8 days' clock.
Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

GRAND SALE OF SURPLUS MUNICIPAL OFFICE FURNITURE (some of them expressly made to order), Large Iron Safe, Water Tanks, Pump, &c., &c.
By Order of H. A. Acworth, Esq. C.S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction (on a date to be fixed hereafter) at the Municipal Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, the whole of the surplus well-seasoned wood teak and blackwood office furniture, &c. consisting of office and writing tables and desks (some of them with shelves &c), pigeon holes, office chairs, stationary and record presses, cupboards, book cases, bookstands, sets of drawers, hatstands, washhand tables with fittings, counters, railings, partitions, screens, hanging punkhas, sepoy benches, stores, record racks large iron safe, iron water tanks, pump, English and Hyderabad hall carpets, side and centre tables, teak cabinets, candlesticks, stationery cabinets, notice boards, China and coir matting, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

AN advance of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅜d.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher at £63 9-16; while, in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 83½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having become ⅛ cent higher, at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 265,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·80 to 83·95 cents, per oz. Consols in London advanced ⅛ per cent., returning to last Friday's quotations of 98; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. The market rates of discount were unaltered. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, French Rentes in Paris recovered 1¼ per cent. of the recent drop, and were quoted yesterday, at 95; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·11. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 10s. per ton.

At the Weekly Biddings for Indian Council Remittances yesterday, 49 lakhs out of the 50 offered, were allotted at 1s. 2 11-16d., Calcutta getting 35½ lakhs, Bombay 5¾ lakhs, and Madras 8 lakhs; and a lakh of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, at 1-32d. higher; the rate obtained for the Bills being 1-16d. higher than that fetched at the regular sales last week, but the same as the extra Bills, placed meantime, realised some 4 lakhs of extra allotments of Bills on Calcutta, and a lakh of Transfers on the latter Presidency were afterwards placed yesterday, at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2¾d. respectively. It is announced that 55 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2¾d.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of 1d. per cental on the last quotations wired by Reuter for No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. 4d. and 6s. 2d. per cental, ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was quiet but steady at previous quotations for Bombay Seed.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 5 11-64d. for January-February deliveries and 5 17-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

A further decline of ⅛ cent was established in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 9¾ cents; and April Futures were 13 points lower, at 9·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, and make the total figures for this season compared as follows with those for the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1893	1892	1891
Wednesday's Receipts	12,000	13,000	18,000
Four days' Receipts...	79,000	113,000	112,000
Since 1st Sept. '92........	3,738,000	5,114,000	4,806,000

Here, the market has been quiet to-day, with prices unchanged. Only a small business has been done, the total transactions summing up 1,300 bales, of which exporters bought 300 new Chalisgaum, at Rs. 227-31; and 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 227; and contracted for 400 Bhownugger for April-May delivery, at Rs. 251-2; while the Mills took 200 bales each of new Julgaum, and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 247 and Rs. 263, respectively.

The prevalence of fine bright weather over the whole of the Cotton area is reported by the telegrams to hand this morning, no further rain having fallen in any district, and the harvesting of the Bengal and Oomra crop, and the maturing of the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar growths, was proceeding under favourable circumstances. The weather at Broach had become seasonable, and the bolls and the plants were rapidly ripening, as they also were in several districts of the Dhollera circle, the crop being reported to be healthy at Veeramgaum, and excellent at Wadwan.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, with a small business doing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,339	bales.
Wheat	9,918	cwts.
Linseed...	3,480	„
Rapeseed	1,689	„
Gingelly	8,474	„
Groundnuts	11,554	„
Castorseed	1,487	„
Rice	3,777	„

FREIGHTS are dull for near shipment, and steady for forward loading; but there is very little demand for tonnage in any position, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the higher quotations for Silver chronicled above, opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d., and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which a fair amount was given; but Merchants' Bills at 1s. 2¾d., which was the opening rate for three months' sight Credits, having been scarce, the rate for Bank remittance receded 1-32d., at which, however, we heard of no further enquiry; and at the close, 1s. 2 27-32d. was available for three months' sight Credits in one direction, the feeling at closing being quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	........1s. 2 11-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	........1s. 2 21-32 to 11-16d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 2¾d.		„
Credits do.	........1s. 2 27-32d.		„
Francs do.	........1·56		„

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on acount of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th Jan, 1893	Rs.	61,96,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	27,64,000
	Rs.	89,60,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	20,01,000
	Rs.	69,59,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.........	„	86,46,000
	Rs.	1,56,05,000
Last week	„	1,39,42,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm during the greater part of the day, and rates for Fours moved up to 104 11-16 for Money and 103¾ for Account, with buyers at the latter price; but before the close the advance was lost again, and the final cash rate was 103 9-16.

SHARES have been quiet, with very little doing in any class of Scrip; but in Mill shares we note a decline of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas and Oriental; of Rs. 10 in Imperial, and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Southern Mahratta. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,057½; National Bank have advanced Rs. 7 to Rs. 197.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera....................................	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent. Rentes	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 9-16
Bar Silver	38 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 11.

The City Line steamer *City of Perth* left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 12.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer *Elektra*, from Shanghai, arrived this morning.
The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer *Gisela*, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Mozambique Lourenco interrupted.
Mail for Mauritius and Madagascar closes at Durban 10 a.m fourteenth instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ST. LEGER S. WARDEN—January 2, at St. George's Square, Southsea, Mrs. St. Leger S. Warden, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLERY—December 30, at Amballa, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clery, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—MONK—December 28, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev R S Wood, George, eldest son of the late Mr William Barton, Whitby, Yorkshire, to Mabel Frances, youngest daughter of Mr Robert Monk, Kurseong.
McBLAINE—MANDERS—January 7, at St Andrew's, Calcutta, Frederic McBlaine, B C S, to May Orrel Manders.

DEATH.

BEDELL—January 5 at Naini Tal, Ann, the beloved wife of F F Bedell, Assistant Apothecary, Depot Station Hospital, Naini Tal, aged 40 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. E. W."—The figures you send are incomplete and misleading, omitting as they do all mention of balances in hand.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

A VIGOROUS counterblast to the anti-opium agitation appears in the *Asiatic Quarterly* for January which deals with the vexed and vexing question from the point of view of a Chinese official. He begins by declaring that in theory the Chinese Government and Chinese officials are opposed to the cultivation at home, or the importation from abroad, of opium. But toleration is inevitable, for, as matters stand, it is impossible that the Government could suppress the use of opium even if it desired to do so. A certain number of the population, officially admitted to be one per cent. of the whole, but probably five per cent., smoke and have always smoked opium. There has been no deterioration of the few millions of Chinese who smoke opium, just as there has been no destruction of Scotchmen and other Europeans who drink far more harmful spirits. Opium is innocuous to the Chinese, except in cases of abuse, while it is fatal to the savage Kacheens, precisely as the spirits which do not harm Europeans when taken in moderation have destroyed the Red Indians who take in excess a stimulant to which they are not accustomed. Many inferior races have been destroyed by European drinks, but Lord Salisbury would not stop their importation "even into Africa." India, he points out, does not consume as much opium as China, and has never done so; but a larger percentage than in China take opium, in India consume bhang, and other preparations of hemp, which are as injurious and destructive to the moral sense and to the nerves as whiskey and rum are to the non-European races. The writer makes the strange assertion that the Indian Government supervise the manufacture of hemp, and tax it heavily. He suggests that if the Government would be content to stop the adulteration of opium without indirectly growing and directly selling it, no one could denounce them for taking over a business bequeathed to them by the East India Company. This is the only reference to the Indian Government, and it is not hostile or unfriendly.

But the writer adopts a different tone when dealing with the missionaries. He speaks very scornfully of their notion that the fact that some of the importers of opium are traders who happen to profess some form of Christianity—just as they would some form of Buddhism if they came from Thibet—is the only obstacle in the way of the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity. The reason why their efforts at conversion are so futile is that they do not comprehend the basis of Chinese morality—filial piety—and he affirms that the Chinese moral sense must become blunted either by opium or by something else before they accept the doctrine taught by many of the missionaries. He recommends them if they wish to make their propaganda less objectionable, to earnestly endeavour to become good Chinese citizens and not make their presence in the country a pretext for inviting foreign intervention. He states that he has asked missionaries to point out the opium-smokers in a crowd, and they have been invariably wrong in their guesses. He accuses them of showing photographs of persons suffering from consumption or other disease who take opium to assuage their pains, as if they were truthful representations of the effects of opium generally. His criticism, if severe, is certainly just; the ordinary use of opium does not entail the hideous deformities which are characteristic of the illustrations which make anti-opium literature so repulsive. The Chinese official laughs to scorn the assertion that the Chinese are being poisoned by opium. He is satisfied that when the nations of Europe have been completely destroyed by the use of alcoholic spirits the Chinese will still smoke a modicum of opium. Even as it is a lengthened experience of the material civilisation of Europe makes a Chinese tourist long for the return to the more thoroughly thought-out culture of China. He devoutly holds that opium is adapted to the tranquil intellectual existence in China, while it is unsuited to the fussy life of the West "with its will-'o-wisp morality, its tadpole ambitions, its want of social cohesion, its incessant excitement, discontent, and despair." If the smoker can get the sleep that is necessary after inhaling the soothing vapour he maintains that opium is not harmful. And a smoker of opium does not harm others—"a fact which renders opium unsuitable for Europeans." This grim innuendo is the Chinese way of expressing the thought of the Frenchman, who said that when an Englishman is happy he always goes out and kills something.

The ingenuous writer, forgetting that he stated in the beginning that his Government and his colleagues are in theory opposed to opium-smoking and that it is only tolerated as inevitable, concludes with a panegyric on the judicious use of the balmy and beneficent solvent of care. He speaks of it as Western devotees have of tobacco; the opium smoker he declares rises from his sleep fit for work or thought, he has not lost his self-respect and he respects others; in the remotest corner of the Empire the Chinese official with a small escort, keeps the peace and the dignity of his office while inhaling it. He even claims for it that it is a moralising agent; unfavourable to greed, a passion that is stimulated by whiskey, which is therefore almost a necessity for the European in the East. He regards the talk about the iniquity of the opium trade as an absurdity; especially in the mouths of those who desire to extract the mote from the Chinese or the Indian eye while there is a beam in their own. Having got on so tempting a theme this heathen Chinee shows a more than Christian moderation, and leaves unsaid a great deal that he very probably thinks. In this respect he sets a good example to the Rev. Henry Varley who, missionary though he be, blurts out in secular newspapers what he is pleased to call his deliberate judgment that for every native of Africa saved by missionary effort one hundred have been degraded, cursed, and hurried into eternity by the abominable liquor traffic, bad Government, and terrible vices we have introduced into the Dark Continent—precisely the argument which Mr. Labouchere, who is not a missionary, urges in deprecation of the occupation of Uganda. Mr. Varley deems himself excused for writing in this vein of the civilization of Africa, because he denounces with equal ferocity the "terrible opium traffic" and the limitation of the drink traffic by fiscal trammels where he would apparently prefer to see the policy of Free Trade in force. In sobriety of judgment and moderation of language the Chinaman can give points to a controversialist of this robustious type. Of two things he is certain—that the Chinese opium is rapidly improving in quality, and that the Chinese Government will not stop its cultivation. It could be wished that the anti-opium agitators would lay these two facts to heart, and direct their propaganda to the conversion of Pekin and the Chinese public to their way of looking at "the accursed traffic in the soul-destroying drug." This experienced Celestial official states that the drug is not at all so injurious to the health of the consumer as the inferior sorts of Indian tea. Why should not Sir Joseph Pease fight the question out with this Chinese champion instead of wasting his time tackling Lord Kimberley? If the Chinese can only be persuaded to foreswear opium, the Indian opium trade will collapse at once. Until they have been brought to see the matter from the point of view of the missionaries, we may depend upon it that the writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* is right when he says that so long as there is a demand in China for Indian opium it will be supplied from India.

WE reproduce in another column an article in which a Calcutta contemporary shows what a shilling rupee—of which we are within measurable distance—really means to the country and the tax-payer. The writer has no difficulty in establishing that the decline has been more rapid in recent years than in the earlier period of the fall. Between 1873-74 and 1884-85, a period of thirteen years, the rupee fell fourpence; in the seven years since 1885-86 the fall has been threepence halfpenny. The cheapening of the process of freeing the silver from the ore has doubtless in these later years exercised an even more decisive influence in increasing the quantity of the now no longer precious metal on the market than the demonetisation of silver by Germany and the consequent closing of the mints of the Latin Union in the previous period. There is nothing extravagant in the anticipation that if steps be not taken in the interval to relieve India from its present helpless dependence on the discredited metal as its only monetary standard, the next Budget may have to be framed by Sir David Barbour's successor on the basis of a shilling rupee. That would require Rs.34,000,000 to pay the seventeen millions sterling, to be transmitted to meet the Home Charges, which in the present year were estimated to cost Rs. 25,500,000, and will actually cost Rs. 27,220,000. The fall which has taken place this year has converted a small surplus into a heavy deficit; which, if the rupee remains as it is, will represent a deficit of two crores next year. But if the rupee falls only a penny below the present level, the deficit next year will be four crores; if it falls to a shilling, the deficit will be over five crores. How are such deficits as these, which are almost within sight, to be filled up? By increase of taxation, if fresh taxes can be found by curtailing still further the Provincial Budgets, which will hamper and starve every department, and put an end to even the most necessary works. But, even then there would be no guarantee that the rupee may not go lower. Our contemporary very opportunely calls to mind that the *Statist*, which is never weary of admonishing Indian financiers not to give way to panic, in 1876, when silver was 52 pence an ounce, stated that silver could not go lower, and would probably go up; and said precisely the same thing ten years afterwards, when silver had fallen to 43 pence the ounce. On such guides no dependence can be placed. There is a greater element of hope in the fact stated in to-day's telegrams that Lord Herschell's Committee met again on Wednesday, and will next week consider their report. Witnesses are still being examined, amongst them Mr. Coke, of the firm of David Sassoon and Company, Sir Raymond West, and Mr. W. Sowerby. The Committee have had under consideration the question of a gold standard for India, and the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. They have taken evidence from men who are in favour and men who are opposed to that course. It can scarcely be doubted that Lord Herschell's Committee will differ materially from the views on those points embodied in the report of the Royal Commission of 1886. The statement that the Committee has considered other issues besides, is doubtless intended to satisfy the public that the problem has been studied in its entirety.

AN irate tradesman, whose signature, it is said no one can make out, has been addressing the Secretary of Customs at Melbourne on the subject of the influx of Hindus into Australia. Though they receive a greater measure of fair-play in Australia than they do in South Africa, natives of this country are not welcomed. The writer of the protest to the Secretary of Customs, in the most original orthography and with supreme contempt for the rules of syntax, demands whether nothing can be done to keep out "them hordes of Indians" whom he classes with "Assyrians and other scum of the Mediterranean." Every steamer, he says, or means to say, carries men to Australia who are no good to the country or the men in it, for they hawk and compete with and undersell shop-keepers who pay rates and are heavily taxed. The remedy, he suggests, is the levy of a poll-tax as in the case of Chinamen; who, he believes, are much better than the Hindus—"them dirty Indians," he calls them, "who neither wash themselves nor any body else." Despite its indisputable elegance of diction and other peculiarities the letter has drawn forth an official reply from the Secretary of Customs, who declares that the influx of Hindus is not a matter with which he has any power to interfere. At the same time he assures his correspondent that the question, which has been frequently brought under the notice of Government, is waiting a suitable opportunity to be disposed of. Meantime Indian pedlars increase in Australia, and the possibility of a poll-tax being levied seems as far off as ever.

THE non-official members of the Surat Municipality have entered a fully-detailed protest against the procedure of their Corporation regarding the levy of a house-tax. The text of the document goes over practically the same ground as the petition which the principal residents addressed to the Municipality a few weeks ago. They complain that "the first business on the agenda paper of the Municipal meeting of 23rd November last was simply the consideration of the Government Resolution of 31st October, 1892, and the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer; but in the meeting a new scheme privately prepared by some of the Commissioners was pushed on, and carried without sufficient time and notice being given to consider the same." If this be so, it is a matter for regret that when Government by the resolution of October last rejected the old scheme, the official Commissioners did not attempt to enlighten their colleagues and the public generally as to the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer. The elected Municipal Commissioners, it is contended by the dissentients, did not bestow upon the scheme the necessary thought, and it is therefore now in direct conflict with the views of Government and the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer. Popular misapprehension should have been allayed and the actual necessity for the new measure thoroughly tested, that the members, who now protest, and the public, who are perhaps needlessly alarmed might have been convinced thereof. More conciliatory procedure, it is believed, would have obviated the present opposition and allayed popular apprehension.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS FERDINAND CHARLES Archduke of Austria-Este, heir-presumptive of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, who will arrive in Bombay on Tuesday next, is the eldest son of the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the late Archduchess Maria Annunziata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies. He was born at Gratz on the 18th December, 1863, and is, therefore, in his thirtieth year. The Prince until his recent promotion to the rank of Major-General was Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Hussars. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and kills 12,000 head of game in a year.

THE news which has reached the Government of India concerning Hazara affairs is very meagre, but it is believed that the Amir's troops are now hemming in the tribesmen, who have sought refuge in the hills. It is expected that starvation will compel them to surrender. There is said to be no possibility of an amicable settlement being effected, and it is believed that both sides will fight relentlessly. During the recent fighting it is reported that both sides resorted to the practice of torturing prisoners.

THE report of the Leprosy Commissioners will, it is expected, be issued from the press in the course of a few days, and will then be sent home to the Leprosy Fund Association. Subsequently, we are given to understand, it will be published simultaneously in England and in India.

COLONEL SARGEAUNT, Director General of Railways, will leave Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer, for Europe on three months' privilege leave.

WE are asked to state that in consequence of the arrival of H. I. and R. Highness the Archduke F. Ferdinand of Austria having been postponed from January 16, to Tuesday, January 17, H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris will hold a reception at Parel on Thursday, January 19, instead of as previously advertised. A notification of the reception appears in another column.

MR. R. A. LAMB, C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Janjira; Mr. C. B. Winchester, Political Agent, Akalkot; and Mr. J. F. Muir, Political Agent, Savanur.

DR J. POLLEN, C.S., has been allowed leave, on medical certificate, for twelve months.

MR. W. S. TURNBULL, Konkan Revenue Survey, has been allowed furlough for six months.

MR G SCOTT, District Deputy Collector of Satara has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. R. T. WINGATE, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of furlough for three months.

MR. W. S. OWEN, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of extraordinary leave for six months without pay.

MR. G. W. VIDAL, C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. G. P. MILLETT has been appointed Divisional Officer of North Thana; Mr. C. Greathead, South Thana; and Mr. A. C. Robinson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

MR. C. H POGSON has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN COLLIE, M. B., has been appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Grant Medical College.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN CRIMMIN, V. C., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 10 was 431, giving a death, rate of 25·50 per annum per thousand as against 31·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 105 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 4, measles: 52, phthisis; 1, cholera; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 86, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 28, still-born; 36, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 21; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 212; Hindu outcaste, 36; Musalman, 93; Parsee, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 3; European, 2; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 307 as against 350 the correspoding period of last year, and 328 the average over the past five years.

IT is not often, says the *Nilgiri News*, that a planter goes his rounds on a pad elephant, but such is the case, and may be seen in the Ouchterlony Valley. Mr. Wapshare has a young elephant, which was found in a disused pitfall on the property some months ago, and which has developed into a most amiable and useful sporting companion.

WITH the gloomy season prospects in most of the districts in the Madras Presidency, and loss of crops owing to failure of rain, it is gratifying to learn that the prospects in Burma are good, and that Lower Burma will be able to export rice to a very large extent to supplement the food supply of India. Crop prospects are everywhere good; seven districts estimate for more than a full average crop, while only the Prome district estimates less than a full average crop. It is estimated that there will be available for export 1,600,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 27,118,645 cwts. of cleaned rice, including what is required for Upper Burma.

HERE is from the Reverend George Gilfillan's journals, a sketch of Mazzini in February, 1852. "What a white, capacious forehead! What a mass of blackness opens like a dark star in his eye, what firmness in his mouth, and how his words came forth from his lips through that grizzly beard, like sharp cutting winds from a forest! His talk is clear, strong, practical, choked almost at times with its earnestness, and the emphasis which his confused English sometimes fails to give is always supplied by his eye. I saw him only for one half-hour in the house of a Mr. Stansford." Surely "Mr. Stansford" must be Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.!

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Lord Herschell's Currency Committee yesterday examined Mr. Coke, of the firm of David Sassoon and Company, and also Mr. William Sowerby and Sir Raymond West. The Committee will meet on Wednesday to consider their report.

It is stated authoritatively that the Committee have heard much evidence from both sides regarding a gold standard for India and the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, and have also considered other issues besides these.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

A great Conference of Miners is being held at Birmingham, at which a resolution was yesterday passed urging the necessity that existed for a compulsory statutory eight hours working day, the Durham miners however dissented.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The *Times* says that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway will be attended on his Mission to Morocco by a sufficient naval display to impress the Moors.

TANGIER, JAN. 11.

The Basha of Tangier has imprisoned the three men charged with shooting a British subject, pending the receipt of orders from Fez.

PARIS, JAN. 11.

The Marquis of Dufferin in reply to an enquiry from M. Ribot has assured his Excellency that Sir West Ridgeway, the British Envoy, will co-operate with Count d'Aubigny, the French Ambassador at Morocco, on all questions of European interest.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

The Panama trial was continued to-day. M. Eiffel was examined, and admitted, having received thirty-three millions for contracts, of which he had expended ten millions for works and commissions and kept the remainder.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11.

The Committee of the House of Representatives have reported favourably on the Bill for repealing the monthly purchases of silver.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, JAN. 12.

General Caprivi, speaking in the Reichstag in defence of the Army Bill, said he regarded France as the chief danger, and that a French dictatorship was not impossible. He believed that a military understanding existed between France and Russia, and that Germany's safety lay in being strong enough to assume the offensive.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden, at 0-30 a.m., to-day.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE ON THE EDUCATION OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 12.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, as Chancellor of the Allahabad University, speaking at the Convocation to-day, made a brilliant speech on the education of India. Speaking favourably of the progress the University had made during the five years of its existence he said the next practical step was to create a Faculty of Engineering, the design having been long before the Senate and the Government. It is intimately connected with the proposal of bringing the Roorkee College under the influence of the Educational Department and affiliating it with the University. The delay has been caused in arranging matters in the Military Department, which has some interests in the College. When the change will be carried out we shall have a thoroughly competent School of Engineering, and no doubt students will seek degrees in this University. At the close of the address Sir Charles said that "On one more point, I wish to speak before closing. I refer to the new duty likely to be imposed on the governing body of this University by the provisions of the Councils Act. The number of members on the Legislative Councils have been increased, and power has been given to the Governor-General to frame regulations as to the manner in which persons will be nominated to seats in the Councils. (Loud applause.) The intention of the framers of the Act emanated from responsible speakers in Parliament. These regulation would be so framed as to introduce some degree of principle of representation into the Councils. (Loud applause.) The nomination must rest finally with the Government, but it was intended to ask certain bodies to recommend persons. The duty for making such recommendation would fall to the Senate, and his Honour felt it unnecessary to urge upon it the importance of that duty. It was to the University Government would look for representative, best educated, and most thinking classes of people." Sir Charles finally concluded with the hope that the gentlemen appointed will be the first of a succession of representatives of this University in the Legislative Council, who shall be distinguished for their wisdom, moderation, and attention in all matters which concern the good Government of the country and welfare of the people.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

The Amir is said to be suffering again from an attack of his old enemy, gout.

PEBBLE GUNPOWDER.

Pebble gunpowder has been successfully manufactured at the Ishapur Factory, where careful experiments have been in progress for some time past.

THE THALL OUTPOST.

The Thall outpost of the Kurram Valley will be held by a detachment from the regiment garrisoning the Samana range as a temporary measure.

THE MURIDKI CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

After witnessing the manœuvres at the Muridki camp on Wednesday, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief delivered an interesting address.

RE-ARMAMENT OF THE ARMY WITH MAGAZINE RIFLES.

Royal Artillery and all British Infantry, likely to be employed on field army, have now been rearmed with magazine rifle. Ample supply of ammunition have been received from home. The authorities have undertaken to supply within the next few months maxim guns, sufficient for the field army, which will be of the calibre of the Martini-Henry.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GODAVERY BRIDGE.

Mr. F. J. Spring, Chief Engineer, East Coast Railway, has arrived at Calcutta, where he will submit to the Public Works Department plans for the immediate construction of the Godavery Bridge. He is, we believe, strongly in favour of completing the line to Vizagapatam as quickly as possible in order to utilise the fine harbour there.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VISIT TO CHITRAL.

Dr. Robertson will take only a small escort to Chitral. The new Mehtar has expressed most friendly feelings towards the British Government, and will welcome the presence of the Political Officer to his capital as showing to the Chitralis and the Afghans that his accession to power has been [illegible] by the Indian authorities.

THE POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 12.

The first phase of the operations of camp instruction took place on the 9th instant at Sirur. The Southern Force, commanded by General Beville, was camped at Rajangaon, and the Northern Force, under General Gatacre, at Palura. Soon after 8 a.m., the cavalry of the two Forces came into contact on the Ghor river. The southern cavalry advanced, and posts were, however, driven from the Sirur Bridge. The northern cavalry, pushing across, engaged Colonel Jones' brigade on the Sirur parade-ground. Colonel Jones also detached three squadrons to watch the ford at Annapur, and one squadron in the vicinity of Golagaon. He was outnumbered by the Poona Horse, who charged, and the Lancers drove back, but the Poona Horse were soon overpowered by the infantry. They had to withdraw under cover, the dismounted troopers holding cavalry lines when they were retiring across the Sirur Bridge. General Beville's vanguard pushed forward with a company of Sappers and Miners to destroy the bridge before the enemy could reach, but the umpires decided that the attempt to blow the bridge had failed, because the other end of the bridge was strongly held by two companies of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment with machine gun, the further approach to the bridge being swept by the guns of the 26th Field Battery. The day's work being over outposts were thrown out by each Force on either side of the river. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief inspected the disposition of these outposts, which were withdrawn at dark. The special idea for Tuesday required the Northerners to force the passage of the Ghor river in face of the Southern Force, who were encamped at Sirur with this object. General Gatacre, at Narayengawahan, determined upon the wide turning movement by Kohokundi and old Sirur, detached the bridge of the four battalions and succeeded in carrying out these objects very successfully. The head-quarters staff of the Southern Force only receiving intimation of the movement while observing the attacking troops advancing on their left flank after crossing the river. General Gatacre successfully disguised his flank attack by withdrawing the outposts to his left in full view of the Southerner. The Southerners succeeded in parrying a blow of a successful tendency to attack over an over-extended front in having minimised the effect of General Gatacre's flank attack. General Gatacre succeeded in crossing the river, but General Beville who had taken a strong position to meet the attack on the left flank of the Northerners came in. They could see them open heavy fire. The battle, all through, was interesting; and when the cease fire sounded the officers assembled. The Commander-in-Chief's remarks, which complimented General Gatacre's plans of attack, and the disposition of the Southern Force for meeting the attack after the enemy were discovered coming round their left flank; but he could not understand, how the Southern Cavalry had allowed the four Battalions of the Northerners, to get across the river and march completely round the Southerner's left flank wihout giving the Southerners information of what was being done. After the battle the Southerners marched to Koregaum, while the Northerners encamped on the Poona Horse Parade-ground at Koregaum. Regarding yesterday's operation the Northern Force having effected their passage of the river the Southern Force determined to fall back into their reserves at Kondapuri. Colonel Goldsmith commanded the rear guard of the Southerners and took a strong position, covering Koregaum, while Colonel Jones, with the southern cavalry, pushed forward. Thus the Poona Horse were again outnumbered by the Lancers, but coming under artillery and infantry fire the Southern Cavalry had withdrawn. One of the features of the day's fighting was the action of the Northern guns which were on several occasions liable to capture had the Southern Cavalry been on the alert to seize the opportunities offered. The way in which the Poona Horse worked round the flanks of the Southerners was specially remarkable, and the Southern Force were kept under close observation throughout the day. The troops had holiday to-day. The Southerners encamped at Kondapuri and the Northerners at Rajangaon, both forces being reinforced by the arrival of the reserves under Colonel Tandy. To-morrow the Southerners, passed by the Northerners, will fall back on Loni, only one position being taken up, somewhere near Koregaon. It was intended to have another river fight at Koregaum, but this would have interfered with the settled programme. The Southerners will encamp to-morrow at Loni, and the Northerners near Koregaum. The Commander-in-Chief transferred his camp from Kondapuri to Loni to-day. On Saturday the troops will reach the Standing Camps at Yerrowda and Kirkee.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Council to-day the Land Acquisition Amendment Act was referred to a Select Committee on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn. The Bill did not make any material alteration in the principles existing in the Act: but made the Collector's award on land acquired to be final, if no objection be lodged within a reasonable time. The Bill to amend the Partition Act was also referred to a Select Committee as well as the Bill to legalise certain cases of execution, within the British territory, of capital sentences, passed by British courts in foreign territory. Inconvenience was felt by some smaller Native States in Bombay in few capital sentence cases where there was no machinery to carry out execution. The Bill proposed to remedy this by carrying out these sentences in the British territory.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Miller introduced a Bill for the settling endowment on Sir D. M. Petit, precedent for a similar Bill being found in the case of Sir J. J. Jeejeebhoy. The motion was agreed to. The Hon'ble Sir A. Miller also obtained leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Small Cause Court Act in three important particulars. In future no person should be appointed Judge who has not been at least ten years a Barrister or Attorney of the High Court or Sub-Judge of the High Court vested with the power to alter the rules of procedure whenever required, as at present there was no actual appeal from the decision of the Small Cause Court Judges. It proposed that there should be appeals in cases of over one thousand rupees value under exactly similar conditions as obtained in appeals from original decrees in the High Court, but there is to be no power to move the Judge himself for a new trial.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins obtained leave to introduce the Bill to provide more effectual surveillance and control on habitual offenders. The Bill was divided into four main parts—first, dealt with the provisions of law relating to habitual criminals; the second provided for the survey of habitual offenders, who were to be so pronounced after two convictions. The third part modified the procedure at the trials and empowered Magistrates to inflict adequate punishments on these offenders. The fourth part empowered the Executive to enforce certain orders in localities, where the detection of criminals was difficult owing to the inhabitants of those localities sheltering them. The Magistrate should be empowered to assess compensation to be paid by the inhabitants of these localities. The offences particularly dealt with were cattle-poisoning, dacoity, and cattle-lifting. On the motion of Sir A. Miller leave was obtained to introduce the Bill extending the provisions of the Evidence Act to the books of Post Offices in the Savings Bank and Money Order Branches. At present these books are not expressly mentioned in the Act as public documents, and the Bill provided for their coming under the provisions of the Evidence Act, which applied to such documents.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, and gave in a very lengthy statement details of the measure, which particularly affected the Assam tea districts. Two serious evils had to be remedied, first, the detection and prevention of malpractices, and, second, the high rate of mortality in the tea gardens. Power should be given under the Bill to the Chief Commissioner to prosecute owners of insanitary gardens, and also to restrict penal contracts and encourage free labour.

The Council adjourned for a week.

ENTERTAINMENT TO COLONEL MACKENZIE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

A large and influential meeting was held here this evening in honour of Colonel Mackenzie, Commissioner of Berars, at the invitation of the Mitra Samaj, on the occasion of his being made a C. I. E. All the ladies and gentlemen of the station, including Captain Morris, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Hare, the Deputy Commissioner of Basim, were present. Rao Bahadur Jatar, Director of Public Instruction, in a neat and eloquent speech specified all the good qualities of Colonel Mackenzie, and he particularly spoke of his being a great friend of natives, who had confidence in him, and who felt grateful that the title of C. I. E. was bestowed on him. He also alluded to his great services, and concluded by saying that in honouring Colonel Mackenzie her Majesty the Queen-Empress and his Excellency the Viceroy had honoured Berar and its people. Colonel Mackenzie, in a short and appropriate reply, thanked the Mitra Samaj for the trouble they had taken, and said that he was greatly gratified for the honour the Viceroy and Government had done, and more so that the act had received the approval of those who had known him and among whom he had worked so long, and thanked the members of the Samaj for their kind reception of him. After the usual distribution of flowers and *pan supari*, the guests partook of the refreshments provided for them, and went away very much pleased with the excellence of the entertainment. Before the distribution of *pan supari* verses composed in honour of Colonel Mackenzie were sung by students from the local school.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

MADRAS, JAN. 12.

Mr. H. V. Faulconer, of the Bombay Tramway Company, who has arrived here and taken over the duties of the Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Electric Tramways Company, delivered a speech at a meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, in which he demonstrated so satisfactorily the prospect of this enterprise proving to be a very paying investment, that no less than 4,000 shares were subscribed on the spot.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

A MEMORIAL on the subject of appointments to the Grant Medical College and adjoining hospital has been addressed to H. E. the Governor, by the Chairman and the Secretaries of the Managing Committee, appointed at a meeting of the local Medical Profession held on 12th November last:—

The memorial sets forth that the annexed copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting bearing on and explaining the real purpose and objects of the meeting, it will appear that these objects, briefly stated, were: (1) respectfully to invite the attention of Government to the desirability and necessity of so modifying and amending the existing rules and practice of making appointments in the Grant Medical College and the attached hospital as to admit of the same being thrown open to proved merit and ability wherever found, and thereby ensure the maximum of teaching and clinical efficiency, encourage healthy competition, and advance the cause of Medical science; (2) to solicit Government to pursue in a sympathetic spirit and to complete the reforms indicated by the recently declared policy of Government to appoint to particular posts in the college and the hospital men of special knowledge and ability best fitted to hold the same, and to retain them in these posts irrespective of promotion in college or advancement in the service, so as to secure efficiency and continuity of teaching and research work, and stimulate and foster devotion to special sciences; and (3) to submit to Government the justice and expediency of removing, as far as practicable, the present absolute barrier in the way of locally-trained graduates and local practitioners being appointed to places for which they may be admittedly qualified.

The particular case which prominently called attention to the necessity of reform in the existing system of making appointments, is in the opinion of the petitioners, Dr. Deshmuck's case with the circumstances of which the public are already familiar.

The memorialists feel confident that Government will be the first to recognise and to concede that the only safe rule to be borne in mind in making important educational appointments such as are attached to the Grant Medical College and the Sir J. J. Hospital is to have regard solely to academic and scientific claims and qualifications, and we feel equally certain that it must be the desire, as it certainly must be the policy of Government, that the Grant Medical College should be maintained as a first-class school of medical instruction and as a purely educational institution.

Further the petitioners proceed:—

We submit that the same considerations which suggest themselves when the question is viewed as one of science and policy generally, force themselves on our attention when it is regarded with special reference to the aims and objects with which the college was founded, and for which it must be supposed to be maintained. "The college was not founded," said an eminent man (Sir Erskine Perry) "for any governmental or executive wants." But the great object of the state was not only to supplant the ignorant *hakims* and *vaids* by dispensary Doctors taught in the English language, but also to "provide opportunity of promoting the diffusion of knowledge and the increase of happiness throughout India." It was further pointed out that the more thoroughly and highly the graduates of the college were trained (by the opportunities of self-improvement which teaching and actual scientific work afford) the more certainly would the object for which the college was founded be attained. These objects, we submit, cannot be attained by regarding the college and the hospital as supplying a reserve for military purposes and such a view is so manifestly at variance with the aims and objects for which the college was founded and is maintained as scarcely to deserve any serious consideration. The high scientific character and the general efficiency of the College, we submit, can scarcely be maintained or augmented, or the diffusion of medical knowledge stimulated, by any hard and fast reservation of high educational appointments for members of a particular service irrespective of fitness and merit and the equally rigid exclusion of outsiders however eminent their attainments. We have already pointed out how jealous the college professors themselves were at one time to guard the institution even from the reproach of being considered a mere appendage to the Indian Medical Service, and how honourably they strove to maintain its character and to obtain its recognition as an entirely educational institution, and how Government themselves cordially supported that view, and desired that it should not be viewed in any other light. It cannot be easy for the college to maintain and uphold that character, or to play a worthy part in the diffusion of European civilization in this country, so long as the appointments thereto are reserved as the exclusive right of a particular service, and the claims and conveniences of the service are allowed greater weight and importance than scientific attainments in making selections to the professorial chairs.

In conclusion the memorial says:

The local medical profession in general meeting assembled, therefore, most respectfully invite inquiry into the hardship and mischief of the practical working of the present arrangements for making important appointments in the Grant Medical College and the attached hospital. They submit that these arrangements are calculated injuriously to affect the efficiency and continuity of teaching, discourage the growth of indigenous talent, cripple the development of scientific work, impair the dignity and prestige of the whole of the Medical profession outside the small circle of the military department, and sanction and perpetuate an undesirable monopoly in a department where, if any where, the only rule of selection must be fair field and no favour. They pray that the reforms lately introduced by Government may be pursued and completed, and that the present insuperable bar in the way of qualified local graduates and practitioners not members of the service being appointed to places in the college and hospital be rendered less absolute, and that recognising as Government must do that all monopolies must be mischievous and indefensible, and still more so when allowed to invade the realms of science and of the healing art, Government will be pleased to give effect to the principle of *La carriere ouverte aux talents*.

The memorial is signed by Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Bhalchundra Krishna, B. S. Shroff, and B. H. Dantra.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HEAVY snow in the Kashmir passes has again interfered with telegraphic communication with Gilgit, but all is believed quiet in that quarter.

MORE Hazara prisoners have recently arrived in Kabul, together with quantities of arms taken from the rebels. The rising seems quite quelled for the time being.

THE Noble Explosive Company is about to erect two large magazines on the Kolar Gold Fields.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to over four lakhs of rupees for the purpose of providing a water-supply for the Lucknow Cantonment.

THE Government of India is unable to accept the recommendation of the Madras Government that a special allowance be granted to all military officers and departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in Burma on the ground of the high cost of living in that country, and a house allowance to officers stationed at Rangoon.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is about to return to the executive line in the North-West Provinces, and, it is understood, will take up the Collectorship of Bareilly, now vacant by the lamented death of Mr. C. J. Connell.

THE death of Captain Barrow, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, at Winchester, is announced. The deceased was Adjutant of Deolali Depot for a couple of years, and was officiating as Adjutant and Inspector of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, when he had to go home sick a few months ago.

CAPTAIN LUGARD has continued his official defence against the accusations of the French missionaries in Uganda, charactersing one as a deliberate lie. As a proof of his complete impartiality he declares that whereas the French priests painted him as a rancorous, fanatical Protestant, the Protestant missionaries have written volumes to show that his aim was to rule Uganda through the priests. Captain Luard is designated, with some authority, as the first permanent Imperial Commissioner for Uganda, on Sir Gerald Portal's return.

THE local paper understands that the Committee of the Calcutta Baled Jute Trade Association has withdrawn the rules made a short time ago restricting forward sales of baled jute to six weeks. The balers, after they have come to some arrangement among themselves, may probably bring the matter before the Committee again, and only in this way can the question be practically dealt with by the Association.

IT is with regret, writes the *Englishman*, that we have to state that the bumper jute crop, which was predicted at the beginning of this season, has turned out to be a delusion. The latest estimates put the total number of bales available for export to all parts at from twenty-three to twenty-four lakhs, as against twenty-seven and a-half lakhs predicted in the Government estimate. Last season was an exceptionally small one, but the average number of bales shipped during the preceding three seasons was about twenty-six lakhs. Following on last year's crop of less than twenty lakhs, the present one should fall considerably short of requirements, even after taking into consideration the decreased consumption of jute goods during the first half of 1892. Unless the estimates can be improved, their publication can only do harm, and it is for Government to consider whether the best plan would not be to discontinue them in future. The error in this year's forecast has been the cause of heavy loss to balers and shippers.

MESSRS. E. D. J. EZRA AND CO., of Calcutta, and Aaron A. Cohen, of Calcutta, proprietors of the Rangoon Distillery, have been fined Rs. 250, and the distillery has been confiscated by the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon, for breach of the Excise Act.

COLONEL CARINGTON, Deputy Quarter-master General, Bombay Army, is said to be making arrangements to go on a lion-shooting expedition in Somaliland. It is believed that Major A. G. Tidy, of the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, will officiate for him during his absence.

IT is thought that instead of the guage of 2 feet 6 inches which has been proposed, the railway to connect Trevendrum with Nagercoil should be on the metre-guage, so that the eventual connection with the South Indian Railway and with the proposed northern route, the Travancore-Tinnevelly Railway system, may be easily made.

WORK on the Mayavaram-Matupet line is being pushed on vigorously; and it is hoped that the station buildings, etc., will be sufficiently completed to enable the line being opened to passenger and goods traffic by the 1st October. The line joins the S. I. Railway at Tiruvalur.

IN our issue of the 18th October last, writes the *Madras Mail*, we referred to a recommendation made by the Madras Government on the subject of the necessity for the establishment of a rest depot for British Troops at Fort St. George during the trooping season in each year, similar to that authorised for troops at Rangoon, in consequence of the numerous details proceeding to and returning from Burma being attached to the British Infantry stationed at Fort St. George, thereby entailing much additional labour on the regimental authorities. We now learn the Government of India is of opinion that an officer with an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, together with one sergeant and one storeman, and with the conservancy establishment and followers proposed, should be quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the rest depot, which has an average daily detail of 49 men. It has accordingly asked for a futther expression of opinion of the Madras Military authorities on the matter.

FROM the 17th to the 23rd ultimo, 1 European, 4 East-Indians, 13 Native Christians, 302 Hindus and 35 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 355 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 350. The deaths are thus classified:—12 from measles, 113 from fevers, 49 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhœa, and 163 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 40·2 per 1,000 per annum.

MR. OLDHAM, of the Geological Survey, at present on leave, will keep touch with head-quarters until the forthcoming Manual of the Geology of India is completely passed for press. A contemporary learns further that Mr. Holland is engaged, in addition to his other duties, in lecturing on Geology at the Calcutta Presidency College. He will avail himself of every opportunity for continuing his mineral exploration in the Madras Presidency; but we should like to know when an officer of the Geological Survey is going to be permanently attached to Madras again. There is plenty of work to be done.

A BIG shoot is being arranged for the Austrian Archduke during the month of March on the borders of the Philibhit Dristrict and across the Sardar into the Nepal jungles, which have not been touched now for some years. According to the information in a home paper, the Archduke's ordinary bag, when he remains at home, is about 12,000 head of game a year: so it is obviously natural and proper that when the young monarch that is to be comes on a tour to the East, he should seek to enlarge his mind by killing as much more as his short time will allow.

THE Calcutta paper hears that a proposal is now before the Government of India to allow those officers on the Staff Corps who did not elect in the first place for the Staff Corp leave rules of 1886 to be allowed to elect for them now. Under the leave rules of 1875 we are now presented with instances of officers who, owing to the fall in exchange, are drawing less pay on furlough than they received some fifteen years ago. It is scarcely a matter for wonder under these circumstances that Staff Corps officers not under the 1886 leave rules are gradually becoming seriously discontented, that in many instances they are absolutely unable to take leave even when their health imperatively demands, and that in the case of many who have families to support life at home at the present moment is little better than starvation.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL PALACE.

IT will be a question of some nicety to decide whether the Victoria Terminus or the New Municipal Buildings, of which latter the Corporation takes possession from Monday next, will form a more conspicuous monument to the genius of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., who planned and executed them. However opinions may differ as to their relative architectural beauties, it cannot be doubted by the most casual observer that the twin buildings will hand down to future generations the memory of the man who had the genius to conceive the designs and the skill and energy to execute them. We need not here refer at any length to the architectural features of the New Municipal Buildings, which have been elaborately described in former issues; but a description of the manner in which the various portions of the buildings have been appropriated to different departments, and the magnificent furniture provided for them by Messrs. Wimbridge and Company will be found to be of public interest.

On the ground floor of the southern wing, abutting on the Cruickshank Road, facing the General Parade-ground, towards the direction of the Esplanade Police Courts, are located the offices of Mr. Virpersad Tapipersad, the head of the Revenue and Refund Departments. The first room is selected by Mr. Virpersad for himself, and the two rooms further on, running south to north, are assigned to his clerks. Facing the offices of the Revenue and Refund Department, and extending in a straight line from west to east, towards the Victoria Terminus, is the Health Officer's Department. The first room is occupied by Dr. Weir, the second by Mr. James Leask, the Deputy Health Officer, and a third and very large room by the clerks of the department. Attached to the Health Officer's room is another, which is intended to be used as a laboratory, and is furnished with plain and solid furniture, tables, chairs, and presses. For the heads of departments are provided large ornamental desks and ornamental office chairs covered with morocco. Each department is also provided with moveable decorated panel screens, presenting a unique and attractive appearance as works of art. Ornamental book-cases with glass doors, and handsome panel shutters at the bottom, are also supplied to each department. In the rear of the south and east wings, already mentioned, is a large open space, having in the middle of it a magnificent stone fountain, richly carved, which will probably be appropriated for garden purposes. To the east, facing the Victoria Terminus along Hornby Road, is located the Assessor's Department. The first room, near the main porchway and the grand staircase, is a room for Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assessor, a second room for three Assistant Assessors, a third one for the Ward Superintendents, and a very large room further on for the use of the clerks, reaching up to the extreme northern boundary of the buildings towards the Skating Rink.

Going up to the first storey, immediately above the Revenue and Refund Offices, the observer is struck with the magnificence of the Council Chamber, where the Corporation and Standing Committee hold their meetings. It is a large and lofty hall running south to north, beautifully decorated with gilt panels and Japanese ornamental leather paper. Suspended from the ceiling are three large electric-light chandeliers. Immediately under the ceiling are seen large wooden figures, representing different native nationalities, which are easily distinguishable by the head-dress, and holding municipal crests and coats-of-arm with the letters B. C. (Bombay Corporation) in gold. The Council Chamber has a fine wooden cornice all round the room, picked out with gold, immediately under which are chunam ornamental panels in alternate bays. The stained-glass windows, especially the large window to the extreme north, add greatly to the beauty of the hall. On the south side is provided a stone gallery for the public, and further on is seen a large wooden gallery, highly artistic, with wooden ornamented groined supports, intended for the Reporters of the Press. Midway on the western verge of the hall is a low *dais*, furnished with elaborately-carved desks and chairs for the President, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Secretary, facing the Reporters' Gallery. The President's chair, ornamented with a gilt coat-of-arms, looks very grand. In the body of the hall are arranged eighty ornamental chairs, covered with morocco, with pretty desks arranged in front of them in a semi-circular form for the use of members of the Corporation. In the north end of the hall towards the Skating Rink are constructed two highly artistic white stone canopies under which are placed the marble busts of Sir Frank Souter and Captain Henry, former Presidents of the Corporation. Quite in keeping with the grandness of the Council Chamber is the highly artistic furniture with which it is tastefully furnished and presents an imposing appearance. The Municipal Commissioner's room is placed to the east of the staircase leading up to the Council Hall. It is decorated in the style of the latter, but with less of gilding and carving work. It is furnished, however, with the handsomest furniture. In the centre of the room is a grand book-case, with a beautifully carved screen, dividing the working-room from the retiring room. Next to the Commissioner's room, towards the Victoria Terminus, is the Assistant Commissioner's room, also tastefully furnished. Further on is a large room for the use of the Municipal Secretary and of the head clerks and clerks, who have not been neglected, being provided with fine furniture for their use. On the first storey, just over the Assessor's Department, is located the Chief Accountant's Department. First comes a large room for the clerks, then the room of the Chief Accountant, which is prettily decorated with three elaborately-carved screens, fitted up with Japanese lattice-work and perforated panels, which add to the beauty of the appointments and divide the working from the retiring room. Beyond it to the north is a room allotted to the cash branch, which is fitted up with a very handsome circular counter with ornamental brass railing, and an elaborately-carved cupboard extending from one end of the room to the other. The very end-room towards the Skating Rink is one allotted for the use of the Joint Schools Committee.

Going up to the second storey, we have immediately over the Commissioner's room, the room occupied by the Executive Engineer, which is very prettily furnished with artistic furniture. The next room is intended for the Deputy Executive Engineer and an Assistant. A very large room further on is intended for the use of the clerks. In the eastern wing, facing Hornby Road, just over the office of the Chief Accountant, is a room intended for Mr. S. Tomlinson, the head of the Water-Works Department, while two other rooms further on are reserved for Assistants. The whole of the second storey will thus be occupied by the Executive Engineer, the Engineer in charge of the Drainage Works, and the head of the Water-Works Department, with their assistants and clerks. The spaces over the tower have been utilised for the keeping of records of the different departments. The whole of the furniture work, costing about a lakh of rupees, has been creditably executed, under the supervision of Mr. Stevens, by Mr. Hormusjee N. Servai, partner in the firm of Messrs. Wimbridge and Co., in about eight months, which no other firm, with less extensive resources and fewer skilled workmen, could have been expected to accomplish within the covenanted time.

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, the electric light installation in the new buildings was tested and proved an entire success. The Council Chamber is, without any exaggeration, the most beautiful modern hall in India. The effect, when lighted by the admirably arranged electric installation, could not be improved upon. Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, several members of the Corporation, Standing Committee, and Municipal staff were present, and were received by the architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, who was warmly congratulated on the splendid success of this new building with which it has been his lot to endow Bombay. The acoustic properties of the Hall were tested and found highly satisfactory, every word that was uttered in different parts of the Hall being distinctly heard in the Reporters' Gallery. The arrangement of the seats for the Councillors is similar to that which has been found most suitable in the new Municipal Halls of the larger cities in England, and in the Congress Hall at Washington. The offices for the Municipal staff are now completed and will be occupied in the course of the ensuing week. The next meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, and the Joint Schools Committee will be held in the new Municipal Palace.

FOUR FAMOUS GENERALS.

UNDER this heading Captain E. C. H. Price, (late Duke of Wellington's Regiment), contributes the following article to the *English Illustrated Magazine*:—

When it became necessary to name the successor to Lord Roberts, V.C., in the chief command of the Army in India, much discussion was caused in civil as well as military circles, and from time to time paragraphs appeared in the papers stating that this or that famous general had been mentioned in connection with this most important appointment. We are sometimes apt to consider that we have but one general for England (Lord Wolsely), and but one for India (Lord Roberts): but when the necessity arose to find a successor to the latter the difficulty occurred, not to find an officer for the post, but to select from the many possessing sufficiently high qualifications. Of all those whose names were mentioned, the four officers, whose records are given below, were pre-eminent; and we feel sure that our readers will agree with us in thinking that the selection of Sir George White is justified by his brilliant services. These four officers are Major-General Sir George White, V. C., K. C. B., K. C. I. E., at present commanding the troops in the Quetta District; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V. C., G. C. B., K. C. M. G., commanding the troops in the Aldershot District; Lieutenant-General Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., the Commander-in Chief at Bombay; and Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, C. B., the military member of the Viceroy's Council in India. The war services of these four distinguished officers may be fairly called the military history of England for the last forty years. Taking them in the order we have named we find that Sir George White, V.C., was originally in the 27th Regiment or The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; he served with that gallant corps on the north-west frontier of India throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, and received the medal and clasp. Next we find him, however, in the ranks of a Highland regiment, the gallant 92nd or Gordons, and it is here that our subject comes to public notice. As senior-major of the 92nd, Major George White went up to Afghanistan with his regiment and when Sir Frederick Roberts pushed into Cabul from Ali Kheyl to avenge the murder of our envoy Sir Louis Cavagnari, the 92nd took a prominent part in all the operations that followed. Major White was present at the battle of Charasiab, outside Cabul, on the 6th of October, 1879, when he conducted himself so gallantly that for his behaviour there, and subsequently for his behaviour on the 1st of September, 1880, at the battle of Candahar, he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He was present all through the trying days of December, when for some days the gallant little force under Roberts was shut up in Sherpur by over 100,000 fanatical Afghans, and whenever occasion demanded no man was more to the front than the gallant Major of the 92nd and the wing of that fine regiment under his orders. He was noticed again and again in all the actions around Sherpur in December and distinguished himself at the second engagement of Charasiab in March, 1880. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in his famous march to Candahar and was present at the reconnaissance of the 31st August, and at the battle on the following day. For his services during the campaign he received, in addition to the Victoria Cross, the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, the medal with three clasps, the bronze decoration and the Companionship of the Bath. He was awarded the V.C. for "Conspicuous bravery during the engagement at Charasiab on the 6th of October, 1879, when finding that the artillery and the rifle fire failed to dislodge the enemy from a fortified hill which it was necessary to capture, Major White led an attack upon it in person. Advancing with two companies of his regiment and climbing from one steep ledge to another, he came upon a body of the enemy strongly posted and outnumbering his force by about 'eight to one.' His men being very much exhausted and immediate action being necessary, Major White took a rifle and, 'going on by himself,' shot the leader of the enemy. This act so intimidated the rest, that they fled round the side of the hill, and the position was won. Again on the 1st of September, 1880, at the battle of Candahar, Major White in leading the final charge under a heavy fire from the enemy, who held a strong position and was supported by two guns, rode straight up to within a few yards of them and, seeing the guns, dashed forward and secured one, immediately after which the enemy retired." Colonel White was, after this, a man noted by the military authorities for future employment, so it is not surprising that we find him in 1884-85 serving in Egypt with the Nile Expedition as assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general of the force, when for his services he was awarded the medal and the Khedive's star. When the Burmese war broke out in 1885, Colonel White was selected to command the 2nd Infantry Brigade, which he so brilliantly led that at the close of the campaign he not only received the medal and clasp, but was thanked by the Government and also the Commander-in-Chief in India. Later on he commanded the forces in succession to Sir Harry Prendergast and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and was promoted to be a major-general for "distinguished conduct in the field." Sir George White now commands the Quetta District.

Sir Evelyn Wood began to serve his country forty years ago as a sailor, and was present in the Crimean War two years later when he served as aide-de-camp to Captain Peel, R.N., from the 1st October, 1854, to the 18th June, 1855, on which date he was severely wounded while carrying up scaling ladders for the assault on the Redan; for his gallant behaviour he was mentioned in Lord Raglan's dispatches, and at the close of the war he received the medal with two clasps, the 5th class of the Medjidie, the Turkish Medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour, not a bad beginning for a youngster of his age. Next we find him serving in the Indian Irregular Cavalry during the Indian Mutiny, when as brigade-major of General Somerset's brigade he was present at the action of Rajghur; again he came to the front at the actions of Sindwaho, Kharee, and Baroda, when he so distinguished himself that he was not only mentioned in General Michel's dispatches, but was awarded the highest honour a soldier can obtain in the Victoria Cross, "for," to quote the official words, "having on the 19th October, 1858, during the action at Sindwaho, when in command of a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, attacked with much gallantry, almost single-handed, a body of rebels who had made a determined stand, whom he routed. Also for having subsequently, near Sindhora, gallantly advanced with a duffadar and sowar of Beatson's Horse, and rescued from a band of robbers a Potail, Chemmum Singh, whom they had captured and carried off to the jungles, where they intended to hang him." He raised the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse. In 1859-60 he was employed while in command of Beatson's Horse in hunting down the rebels in the Seronge jungles, and was thanked by the Government of India for a brilliant attack made on a band in December, 1859, and received the Indian Mutiny medal. Thirteen years later he accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast on special service and served throughout the Ashanti War of 1873-74; here again he showed his capability for organisation by forming what was known as "Wood's Regiment." He commanded the attacking force at the action of Essamen, when he received the expression of Her Majesty's approval; and commanded the troops at the head of the road following the enemy from Mansu to the river Prah, prior to the arrival of the European troops, including the reconnaissance in force of the 27th November. Commanded the right column at the battle of Amoaful (slightly wounded), and commanded the head-quarters of his regiment at the battle of Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie. For his brilliant services during this most trying campaign he, in addition to having been on many occasions most honourably mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's dispatches home to England, was rewarded by receiving the brevet rank of colonel in the army, and was also appointed a C. B. and received the medal and clasp for the campaign. For a few years Colonel Wood had a little peace work, but we may be sure that the time was not wasted by one so energetic and accustomed to war. And now after two and twenty years' service as a sailor, a soldier, an English Lancer (he served in the 17th Lancers), and a brilliant leader of Indian Cavalry Sowars, to say nothing of his experiences in forming African Negroes into a civilised organisation, we find him decorated with the Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honour, the Turkish Medjidie, the Crimean War medal, and the Turkish War medal, the Mutiny medal, the Ashanti medal, and the C.B. In 1878 we find him again in Africa, when he served throughout the Gaika war of that year and was in command of a column. It seems hardly necessary to state that here again did he so brilliantly conduct himself that he was mentioned in the dispatches. When the Zulu war broke out in the following year Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., was one of the first selected for a high command and was placed in charge of No. 4 Column. Again we find his wonderful powers of organisation bring him to the front, for we see that he raised and organised a contingent of one thousand friendly Zulus which were known throughout the war as "Wood's Irregulars." The shock of the British reverse at Isandhlwana was hardly over when the telegraph announced a splendid victory, for within two days of that fatal 22nd of January, 1879, Colonel Wood surprised and totally defeated a large force of several thousand Zulus, no doubt flushed with an unexpected success and pressing on full of confidence; and not only did he defeat them, but steadily maintained a most advanced position in the enemy's country. The

moral effect of such an attitude no doubt had a considerable influence on the savage Zulus; they found that, although they had once succeeded by a surprise in successfully attacking and slaughtering a British force, it was not to be done a second time. For this fine service he was specially commended by the High Commissioner and was nominated to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In a short time he again defeated the Zulus, on this occasion at Kambula on the 29th of March; later on in the year he was selected to lead the advance on Ulundi with a flying column and was present at that victorious engagement. During the Boer war of 1881 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, after the death of the unfortunate Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill. For all his services in South Africa he was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Evelyn Wood was not destined to remain long unemployed, for the very next year his services were again required, and again also in Africa, the northern portion being the scene now. He was in command of the 4th Brigade during the operations about Alexandria including the surrender of Kafr-Dowar and Damietta, when he was again mentioned in the dispatches, and in addition to his other honours received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Two years later, when the Government tardily proceeded to the rescue of the ill-fated Gordon, Sir Evelyn was selected to command the line of communications; needless to state that he carried out his duties so well that he was again rewarded, this time with the first class of the Medjidie. After this he was selected for the command of the troops in the Colchester district, and when the Aldershot Divisional Command became vacant, it was admitted on all sides that Her Majesty was rightly advised when this brilliant soldier was chosen for the post. He has fully justified the selection, and has worked wonders with the troops under him, the latest manœuvres this summer having been on all sides considered to have been the most successful that have ever taken place. His experience is so great and varied that it is not too much to say that no soldier of the present day has a better insight into the working of all the different arms.

Sir George Greaves has not seen quite so much service as Sir Evelyn Wood, but for all that a perusal of his record will show that his experience must necessarily be very great, and he possesses a most thorough and intimate knowledge of his work. Beginning with the Indian Mutiny in 1857, we find him serving up at the frontier station of Peshawar during that trying time; and in 1858 he served through the Ensofzye Expedition under Sir Sydney Cotton, and so well and efficiently was his staff work performed that he was mentioned in his commander's dispatches and received the frontier medal and clasp. Later on we find him in another part of the world, again as a staff officer, for he was throughout the war in New Zealand from 1862—1866 as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general to the army. He surveyed the Waikato river under circumstances of very great difficulty and danger and succeeded in piloting up it the gun-boats Avon and Pioneer. He was present at nearly all the engagements of the war, and was repeatedly being mentioned in dispatches as being "always conspicuous for energy and daring." For his services during this most trying campaign he received in succession the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel and was awarded the medal and clasp. Seven years later when the Ashanti war of 1873 broke out Colonel Greaves was selected by Sir Garnet Wolseley as his Chief of the Staff. As Chief of the Staff then we find that Colonel Greaves was present at the battle of Amoaful, the battle of Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie, including all the minor engagements on the road. This is what Sir Garnet Wolseley says of his work "Colonel Greaves assumed the duties of Chief of the Staff on the 17th of December. His great knowledge of the army, his experience as a staff officer, the zeal and ability he brings to bear upon his work, mark him as eminently qualified for the post he occupied. He rendered the most valuable assistance." Surely no praise could be higher, and it is not surprising to find that in addition to the medal and the clasp for the campaign, he was awarded the Companionship of the Bath. A few years later we find him again serving in the capacity of Chief of the Staff, this time in the Soudan campaign of 1885, when he had for his commander Sir Gerald Graham, V. C. On this occasion he was awarded the K. C. B., in addition to the medal and Khedive's star. After this he was appointed to the post of adjutant-general of the army in India, so that his intimate connection with the working of the army there would in itself have been a very strong argument in favour of his appointment. When His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught relinquished the Chief Command of the Bombay Presidency, Sir George Greaves was at once selected to succeed him, and very ably and efficiently has he carried out the many improvements initiated by H. R. H.

The fourth name is that of Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, C.B., who is the military member of the Viceroy's Council in India. General Brackenbury's career is long and most distinguished, beginning with the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, when he was present at the action of Banda and the capture of Kirwee, and received the medal with the clasp. Now we come to a portion of General Brackenbury's career which is quite different to any of the other three; and this is the fact that he is the only one of the four who can speak from practical experience of a great European war, as he served throughout the great Franco-German war of 1870-71, when he was attached by the Government to the service of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and was present with the armies till the conclusion of the armistice. For his services in this capacity he was appointed Officer of the Legion of Honour by special decree of the French Government of National Defence; he was further made a knight of the first class of the Royal Bavarian Order of St. Michael, and received the iron cross from the Emperor of Germany. He accompanied Sir Garnet Wolsely to the Gold Coast in 1873 as assistant military secretary, and served throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-74, including the action of Essamen, the relief of Abrakrampa, the battle of Amoaful, the battle of Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie, and was rewarded by obtaining a brevet majority and received the medal with the clasp, besides being mentioned in Sir Garnet's dispatches. In 1875 he went to Natal on special service with Sir Garnet Wolseley and on his return from the successful ending of the negotiations obtained his brevet of lieutenant-colonel. During the latter part of the Zulu war Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury was again on Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff as Military Secretary and he was present throughout the operations against Sekukuni in 1879, culminating in the storming and destruction of his stronghold. He was appointed to the post of Chief of the Staff in South Africa from September 29th, 1879, to February 7th, 1880, and for his brilliant services then was made a Companion of the Bath, in addition to receiving the medal and clasp. Again, in the Soudan campaign in 1885, he was appointed to be a deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general under Lord Wolseley, and as such was present at the engagement at Kirbekan, for his conduct at which he was mentioned in the dispatches, and after the death of General Earle he commanded the Nile Column. So satisfactorily did he accomplish this duty that he not only received the medal and clasps and the Khedive's star but was specially promoted for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."

To some the selection of Sir George White before Sir Evelyn Wood may have come as a surprise, but we think we are not very far out in saying that had the latter desired the appointment he could have had it; and that one reason at least for the selection lies in the fact that a soldier of his capabilities may at any moment be required to take the helm in case of European complications. At the same time, it must be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief elect for India is a disciple of the present able holder of the office, and that whatever improvements (and they are many) Lord Roberts may have initiated will be carried through in a masterly fashion by the dashing and brilliant Sir George White.

BHATTIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letter under this heading in your issue of the 11th instant, signed a "Well-Wisher," and in which my name appears.

I would advise "Well-Wisher" and his friends instead of ventilating the matter in the newspapers to appeal in his and their names to the managers of the caste to state their views to the Mahajans, when a patient consideration will be taken of his and his friends' wish to take a trip to America, and a proper decision arrived at.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODAR GOCULDASS.

Jan. 13.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

WE would remind our readers that to-night Miss Vera Patey, the leading lady of the Willard Opera Company, takes her benefit. An exceptionally attractive programme has been arranged, and we are glad to hear that seats have been extensively booked already.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 10.

THE hearing of this case has proceeded slowly since the Christmas vacation. Owing to pressure of work Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, who, in addition to being the presiding magistrate of the Presidency Bazaars Court, is Second Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, has been compelled to curtail the time given to the hearing, and he now sits only three days a week. There is still a large mass of evidence to be taken, and under these circumstances, unless some unforeseen incident takes place, the action is likely to go on for a considerable time yet. The most important incident during the present hearing is the sanction by the Resident of the appointment of a commission to examine the Minister Sir Asman Jah, with Mr. Bosanquet as commissioner, the Minister to select his own time for the sitting.

On Tuesday Mr. C. Polacek, an Austrian photographer, of Simla, and an assistant of Mr. Hotz, photographer, was called. He said he had been a photographer for thirteen years. As an expert he was of opinion that the photographs produced in Court, representing Gertrude Donnelly in native dress, were original photographs, and printed recently from an old negative. It was impossible for the prints to have been made in 1873. The same was the case in the likeness representing Gertrude Donnelly in English dress. The essential difference between an original photograph of a person, and a photograph of a photograph, was that in the latter case the texture of the paper was reproduced, and the features were less distinct.

During the cross-examination by Mr. Rudra, counsel pointed out that on one copy of the photograph in question there were white spots, and on another copy which witness had sworn was an original copy, the spots in the same position were black, and that in one copy there were spots which did not appear in the other. That being the case counsel asked how he explained the fact that both photographs were taken from one negative? Witness replied that evidently someone had endeavoured to remove the spots from the negative after copies had been printed, and before the second copies had been produced.

Mahmood Beg, Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Busti, was next called for the defence, and said that he knew Syed Hussein Belgrami in 1872, as they were intimate friends. Witness and Syed Hussain knew Gertrude Donnelly and Mrs. Hodges, and knew them to be women of bad repute. Witness would not believe Syed Hussain if he said he did not know Gertrude Donnelly. Witness also spoke of Asghar Jan who, he said, came to ask his advice as to how he should proceed in the case. Asghar Jan said that Mehdi Hassan wanted him to say that the photo was taken after Mehdi Hassan had married Gertrude Donnelly. He said really the photo was taken before the marriage, by Asghar Jan's brother. Witness told Asghar Jan that he had heard Mehdi Hassan's agents were busy offering large sum of money to witnesses, and Asghar Jan said he had received an offer of Rs. 5,000 in consideration of his giving up the negative of the photograph. Witness told Asghar Jan that he could not under any circumstances advise him to have anything to do with the business, and that his best course would be to inform Mehdi Hassan that he knew nothing which would further his case.

In cross-examination witness said he could not swear that Syed Hussain had told him that he personally knew the Donnellys. If Syed Hussian said he did not know Gertrude Donnelly, witness supposed that would be true.

SUICIDE OF A SHIP'S CAPTAIN AT SEA.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was manifested in the Bombay Harbour yesterday afternoon when the flag staff flew the code signals of the s. s. Dominico Balduino of the Italian Company, as this vessel only steamed out of port the night previous after being piloted from the Prince's Dock. Much greater concern was felt when the house-flag on the vessel, as well as the British ensign, were noticed to be half-mast high, when she hove in sight. After steaming up the harbour the boat cast anchor in the stream off the Apollo Bunder, and was promptly boarded by Superintendent Jones, of the Water Police, accompanied by Constable Williamson. From the sad countenances of the passengers and crew it was apparent that an occurrence of a very melancholy and regrettable nature had taken place at sea which spread a gloom over the entire ship, and had caused her Commander Captain C. Antonio Cruciani to put back to port. When the pilot saw the s. s. Dominico Balduino safely out to sea he left her at four o'clock yesterday morning, and everything was all serene aboard. But when the "two bells" were rung for breakfast Captain Baccarini, a first-class passenger, was missed at the table, and the chief steward went to his cabin. He found the door locked inside, and curiosity prompting him to see what was the matter he looked through the keyhole. To his dismay he distinctly saw bloodmarks all over the washing-stand. Captain Cruciani and the ship's doctor and the chief officer were immediately summoned. Vigorous efforts were made to open the door which were fruitless for some time. A gurgling noise could be heard inside. This strange sound startled the party, who by a combined effort broke open the cabin door. The sight which met their eyes was horrifying. Prostrate on the floor was the form of Captain Baccarini covered in blood. A deep gash was perceptible in the throat of the unfortunate officer, while two cuts were seen on the muscles of his arms. Two razors were picked up, one of which was broken, which conveyed the idea that he had tried its edge, and thinking no doubt, it was not sharp enough, cast it violently upon the floor of his cabin. Life was not extinct. The ship's doctor resorted to every means for preserving it. The cut in the throat was stitched up. But the unfortunate man was beyond all human help. Loss of bood had weakened the system, and ere many minutes had passed his life had ebbed away. This sad occurrence took place when the steamer was sixty miles away from Bombay. Captain Cruciani turned the ship's head round and arrived in this port again at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate officer, who took his own life for purposes unknown to any body, was proceeding home to join another vessel after his period of service on the s. s. Basagnio, of the Rubbattino Steam Navigation Company, had expired. The inquest on his body will be held this morning on board the vessel at seven o'clock.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. H. C. DUNSTERVILLE is to be Major of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major Phillips; and the following Second Lieutenants are to be Lieutenants:—Mr. S. A. Armstrong, Mr. A. W. Thomson, and Mr. G. P. Millett.

LIEUT-COL. HUNTER is appointed president; Mr. Mirza A. A. Begh, C.S., and Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal K. Desai, members of a special committee, appointed to adjudicate in certain disputes in Junagadh.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN W. S. P. RICKETTS, I. M. S., Captain H. Godfrey, I. S. C., and Captain Broome, I. S. C., have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT-COL. JAMES GRANT, I. S. C., has been granted an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

LIEUT.-COL. J. F. WILLOUGHTY, Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUT. J. E. GABBETT, 2nd B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is borne on the rolls as a supernumerary.

CONDUCTOR G. ROBINSON, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Poona, has been transferred to the Pension Establishment.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. MACKENZIE has been appointed Honorary Surgeon of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

CAPTAIN A. C. NEWTON KING, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, in succession to Captain P. S. Dyson.

CONDUCTOR A. HEBDEN, Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Major W. C. Boyd, Gordon Highlanders: Captains T. G. Ross, Highland Light Infantry; P. C. F. Atherley, Derbyshire Regiment; and E. Malcolmson, West Surrey Regiment; Lieuts. P. M. Robinson and H Isacke, West Kent Regiment; A. J. Strange, Bedfordshire Regiment; J. Arodeckne-Butler, East Surrey Regiment; F. H. Norie, Hampshire Regiment; A. L. Tarver, Welsh Fusiliers; and L. S. Browne, Royal Irish Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Major W. de B. Hatton and Captain D. Campbell, Seaforth Highlanders; Captain F. Hodges, West Kent Regiment; Lieutenants H. J. Thackeray, Highland Light Infantry; W. N. Lushington, Royal Irish Regiment; F. L. Fryer, Scottish Borderers; C. Yatman, Northumberland Fusiliers; and F. F. Boyd, West Surrey Regiment.

CENSUS PROBLEMS.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

I HAVE now disposed of all the specified factors in the variation of population, except that of the relative accuracy of the enumeration as compared with that of the preceding census. This is, no doubt, a delicate subject, but on broad lines it may be said to apply to two classes of the population only: first, that inhabiting wild tracts difficult of access, and where the people are naturally suspicious of any process they do not quite see the end of; and, secondly, to the communities in which the seclusion of women is a custom strictly observed and of long standing. As to the rest of the population of the country, the prejudice against a census has, I think, almost entirely disappeared, and the quaint rumours that are started in connection with it are either soon dissipated or receive no real credence. But amongst the hill tribes the operations are looked on with more doubt, and a synchronous enumeration involving a night visit, even were it physically possible in the circumstances of these tracts, would bear with it its own condemnation in the eyes of the community, and be accompanied by the temporary disappearance of the village, or the personal discomfort of the unfortunate enumerator. Such tracts, then, were taken in hand by day wherever the intercourse of the tribes with the plains is known to be scanty or periodical. Being the second census of this class, and no fresh tax or unforeseen calamity having resulted from the first, I believe that the returns were made without reluctance, and though I am not prepared to stake much on their absolute completeness, I am sure that a good deal of the astonishing increase shown in them, for some of the tracts in question, is attributable to the growth more of confidence than of population. There remains the question of the concealment of women. This is a feature of northern and central India rather than of the south, and seems to have originally accompanied a strong differentiation of the military or ruling element in the community from the masses. It is also predominant where the contact with the invading foreigners of the north-west has been closest and most prolonged. It is accordingly traceable in the census returns most clearly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and in Rajputana. In other parts of India the custom seems to have arisen mainly from the usual tendency of wealth to ape rank in the points where it can do so, and in some tracts, too, the habit seems to have been taken over from the Musalman settlers. In both such instances the true feeling that dictated the observance seems to me to be absent, and the existence of the women of the household is admitted, though not allowed to be put to the test of vision. From a census standpoint there is all the difference in the world between these two ways of looking at the Zenana question. In the first case we have absolute reticence as to the females of the household, in the other a full return about them is given on the understanding that they are not called upon to present themselves before any outsider. This is a point that will have to be treated in much more detail than I am able to discuss now, when I need only mention that so far as the returns are before me, there is a tendency in the tracts I have specified, for the proportion of females to males to be less as the caste is higher in rank, and I am not at present aware of any marked difference in the other social customs of the communities in question to account for a real deficiency of the fair sex, though of course I am not prepared to say there is none. In concluding my remarks on the probable accuracy of the enumeration, I will only add that we may fairly set off the fictitious increase amongst the forest tribes, in partial though not complete compensation for the admitted deficiency of females in other parts of the country.

In the light of the above general causes of variation, I will now briefly run over the actual return for the main political divisions of the country. Lower Burma heads the list with an increase of nearly 25 per cent. Of this only a little above 2½ per cent. can be assigned to immigration, in spite of the small but continuous flow from Madras. The rest is due in the main to agricultural expansion, with a slight increase of accuracy in the counting of women in the outlying tracts. The next in order of relative increase is Sindh, which shows a population greater than in 1881 by nearly 19 per cent., due, as in Burma, chiefly to increased area under tillage, for the ratio of the foreign-born is the same as before. I will leave for the present the case of Madras and Bombay, to come to Oudh, where the increase of 11 per cent. in a tract with a density of 470 per mile in 1881 is astonishingly good evidence of the fertility of the country; the more so because there, as in Sindh, the sex proportions afford no evidence of a fictitious increase. In the North-West Provinces, with a general low increase, there is a tract between the two great rivers in which there is a decrease, due to local causes connected, I believe, with excess of water from irrigating channels without adequate drainage. The Panjab shows a normal rate of increase, with the aid of an improved proportion of women, which leads one to suspect that a good many of that sex ought rightly to have appeared in the returns of ten years back, but did not. The progress of Assam has been retarded by the prevalence of the fever epidemic which I have already mentioned, but in the eastern portions of both the great valleys the increase has been very marked. I say nothing of the hill tracts, since it is clear that with every enumeration the accuracy of the return increases. The fact that with all its advantages the Central Provinces returns only the normal increase of 9·6 per cent., is evidence of the weakness of the movement towards new country, except from the immediate vicinity. Berar, which affords an equally good field for the agriculturist, increased in a still more sober ratio, so it may be assumed that part of the rapid filling up of the few years before the last census was due to the temporary displacement by the famine of the cultivators of the Deccan. In the little province of Coorg, which has been unlucky of late years in its coffee and other plantations, we find the only instance of a decrease in the population of a whole territorial unit; and this exceptional feature seems to be due to a decrease in the number of settled labourers from Mysore, who have either found land in their native country, the result of the famine, or have not found work to the former extent in Coorg.

In dealing with Madras and Bombay, we must distinguish between the famine tracts and the rest. In the former province the area most affected contained a population of 11,583,000, according to the census of 1881; whilst in Bombay the corresponding population was 5,684,000. At the census of 1891, the first tract showed an increase of 20 per cent., against 17 in the rest of the province. Bombay shows a still wider difference, for, whilst the more fortunate portion of the Presidency increased by only the normal 9 per cent., the seven famine districts show an increase of 19½. A feature worth noting in both the famine tracts, is that the home-born have not quite increased in the same proportion as the entire community, thus showing that though the bulk of the replenishment has been due to natural growth, there has been more immigration than is the case in the rest of the province. Whether this movement is that of strangers, or the return of families who have been multiplying elsewhere in the interval, is a point on which I have as yet insufficient information.

The attraction of the town in India is hardly a subject requiring much comment, but considering its importance in England, I ought not to entirely pass it over. On the whole, the increase in the urban population is but a trifle below that found amongst the community at large, but there is a distinct tendency towards a higher rate in the towns of 20,000 and upwards; and I notice, too, that in the aggregate of towns of this size the males have increased considerably faster than the other sex, a fact which indicates a real movement, though it may be but a seasonal and temporary one. It is certainly the latter in both Bombay and Rangoon where the cotton mills and dock work of the one and the rice and timber shipments in the other attract men who leave their families behind them in their native villages till the return of the cultivating season, which finds the cities with a very reduced population. In Calcutta the increase is in the suburbs, and the central portion of the metropolitan area shows scarcely any variation. This is due, probably, to the increase in the jute and similar industries, which are carried on at a distance from the actual town. On the whole, the large increase in the urban population will be found in the seaports and manufacturing towns, to which we may add most of the large military stations, whilst the old capitals—which are not manufacturing towns in the modern acceptation of the title, and which trusted for their prosperity to the precarious patronage of a native court—are on the wane. In the first category we may place Karachi, with its 43 per cent of increase; Rangoon, with 34; Cawnpore, with 25. The military stations are well represented by Poona, with 24; Meerut, with 20; and Bangalore, with 16 per cent. of increase. In the case of Bombay, a large and flourishing city, with both port and manufactures, the increase was only just over 6 per cent., a result which by what seems to us a strange perversion of sentiment, was greeted with some wrath by the local journals anxious to raise their residence in the scale of cities. But the comparatively small increase is attributable, first, to the migration of workmen to the suburbs, where food and lodging are cheaper, while special trains are run for them at the most convenient times, as in London; secondly, there is either less demand for female labour in the capital, or else the improved steam communication with the coast ports, from which most of this class of workmen come, renders it more convenient for them to leave their families at home, and to visit them as occasion offers. Amongst the towns of old repute in the history of India we find only Delhi, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, and one or two others that maintain a rate of progress equivalent to that of the surrounding country. Patna and Surat have actually fallen back, and Agra, Lucknow, Benares, and Dacca are either stationary or increasing almost imperceptibly, and partly, doubtless, from the stimulus given to trade by the adjacent British cantonments. In the native States, as I have said, these towns fare better, and Jaipur, Gwalior, Hyderabad, and Baroda grow at a rate exceeding, or at all events, not less than, the average.

(To be continued.)

AFGHAN NEWS.

LETTERS received from Kabul up to December 29th show no preparations proceeding for the Jellalabad mission. The Amir perserves silence on the subject in his communications with the British Agent.

As already announced Bulandkhel was occupied by Colonel Turner on the 6th instant, with detachments of Cavalry, Infantry and Mountain Artillery. Such of our readers as have followed carefully the course of events connected with the occupation of the Kuram Valley, will not be surprised to learn that trouble threatens in that quarter. It was at the suggestion of the Amir that a Political Officer with a strong escort was sent into the Valley to protect the Turis from the freebooter Chikai and generally to secure the peace of the borderland. Abdur Rahman, in one of his letters to the Government of India, stated that the Turis were as much to blame as his own subjects in the matter of raiding, and that the simplest method would be for the Indian authorities to make their protection of the tribe real and not nominal by taking over Kuram. This step was accordingly taken last autumn, and Mr. Merk has been signally successful in his efforts to settle matters without fighting. He has obtained the full submission of Chikai, and the Turis are now in undisturbed possession of the lands from which they had been ousted. The Kuram Valley itself is at peace, and our troops have not been called upon to fire a single shot. They hold various posts, and their presence is peculiarly acceptable to the tribesmen generally.

But the Amir seems to have repented having made the suggestion that Kuram should be occupied. He cannot, of course, pretend that he has a grievance, in that he was taken at his word, but he has shown in another way that he is in a resentful mood. The village of Bulandkhel lies on the west bank of the Kuram River, a little distance south of our outpost of Thull, whence direct access is obtained to the Kuram Valley by way of the Kafir Kotal. The villagers have always considered themselves under British protection, and, in fact, much of the land held by the Thull cultivators lies beyond the river and about the village. No sooner had Mr. Merk's success declared itself, than an Afghan official put in an appearance at Bulandkhel and demanded revenue in the name of the Amir. The villagers at once appealed for protection to the frontier authorities, declaring themselves as much British subjects as their neigbours the Turis. Their appeal was entertained: Mr. Merk ordered the Afghan agent out at short notice, and the man left so hurriedly that his baggage had to be sent after him. There the matter ended for the moment; but it appears that this official was acting under peremptory orders from the Afghan Governor of Khost, who had doubtless received, on his part, very plain instructions from Kabul. The Agent returned to the neighbourhood of Bulandkhel, but failed to intimidate the villagers, who refused to receive him. He then applied to the Governor of Khost for regular troops in order to enforce the Amir's authority. From what we can gather, his demand has been complied with, and Abdur Rahman would have seemed to have anticipated it by reinforcing his garrison in Khost three weeks ago. The Government of India therefore have been compelled to adopt measures similar to those employed when the Sipah Salar, Gholam Hyder, was about to attack Umra Khan from Asmar. The Governor of Khost has been warned not to interfere with the Bulandkhel villagers, pending a settlement of Indo-Afghan frontier affairs generally, and if he should disregard this admonition he will be prevented by force from seizing the village. This explains Colonel Turner's occupation of the village.

In this Bulandkhel affair we have a striking instance of the Amir's perversity, and of his foolish tactics along the North-west border. In the case of Asmar he could plead that Umra Khan had joined issue with the Afghan troops, and that it was necessary for Gholam Hyder to assume the offensive and punish the Bajouris. The answer to this was that the Afghans by pushing forwards to Asmar had wilfully excited the enmity of the Jandoul Chief, who owed no allgiance to Kabul. As regards Bulandkhel, no pretext can be advanced to justify Afghan interference with the local tribesmen. The Borderland was not in a disturbed state, there was no armed gathering threatening the peace and security of the Amir's territories, and the villagers where in no sense subjects of his Highness. But Abdur Rahman wished to make some move to counteract the effect produced by our occupation of Kuram and the withdrawal of his Agent from Wana on the Waziri frontier, and hence his instructions to the Governor of Khost. The latter now finds himself checkmated by the promptitude with which troops have been moved into Bulandkhel, and will scarcely attempt to force a collision, though he has made a great show of moving his men forward. He has to face Indian troops and not ill-armed tribesmen, and he must be well aware that Colonel Turner can be reinforced from Kohat. Does not this last development on the frontier go to show more plainly than ever how ill-advised the Amir is, not to hasten his steps to Jellalabad. When he would have full opportunity of stating his claims to various portions of the borderland? The rebuffs he received concerning Asmar and Wana seem to have had no lasting effect upon him, and he must needs try more blustering in the vicinity of the Kuram Valley. There he is rebuffed again, but not without causing fresh trouble. This policy is becoming more and more inexplicable, and one almost despairs now of finding him return to a reasonable frame of mind.—"Pioneer."

PRIVATE Henry Allen, of the West Yorkshire Regiment was arraigned in the Allahabad High Court on Monday on a charge of thieving from the Church of St. Mary's in Benares in November last. The accused was undefended, and was discharged on the jury returning a verdict of not guilty by a majority of eight to one. The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Blair, declared that he would "not have found so himself" but doubtless, like the learned Judge whom he came from England to succeed, he recognises that the jury in the Allahabad High Court is a great institution. The case is unusually simple writes the local paper, there is no suggestion of malice or bad faith on the part of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the evidence is plain and straightforward. The facts are these. Three soldiers were seen by two chowkidars coming out of a church in Benares about midnight; two of the soldiers escaped, but one was seized and put in prison. The door of the church was found to have been opened by breaking a pane of glass and withdrawing a bolt; the vestry had been ransacked, and various articles collected near the door of the church, ready for removal. The statement of the soldier, when put on his trial, was, that having bought some bazaar liquor, too strong for his palate, he went to the church to get some water from a chatty, which he believed to be near the door. This was the whole defence; but it was so eminently natural to explain the appearance of a soldier in a church at midnight on the hypothesis that he wanted water for his whiskey, that the jury were at once convinced: with the result, as we have said, that Private Allen was acquitted. It is true that the prisoner's explanation leaves the ransacking of the church vestry a mystery and possibly it may be as well in the future for church authorities to make it widely known that they do not keep chatties of water on the premises, and to fasten their doors more securely, lest suspicion fall on honest men; but these are points with which an intelligent jury has no concern.

IT appears, according to a Vienna correspondent, that the plan for another "long distance ride," this time between the Austrian capital and Rome, is likely to become a reality. The distance to be covered will be about twice that between Berlin and Vienna. The principal prizes this time are to be awarded to the riders whose horses finish in the best condition. The correspondent further states, that it is reported that many of the horses which were ridden in the Berlin-Vienna contest have since died, and that engraved hoofs are to be collected by the dozen as mementoes of that event, which turned out so sadly for the poor beasts.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Travellers and Emigrants.—Those who cross the seas change the climate, but they do not change the constitution. The altered conditions of life, the exigencies of travel and other causes render the traveller and emigrant peculiarly liable to diseases and accidents when far from efficient medical aid. With these associated remedies at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their call, and they may be certain that situations will be constantly arising in which they will require a ready resource in time of need. The directions for use, which accompany each box and pot of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, are written in plain and simple language, and are applicable in all cases.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Mellies, Lieut, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.

JANUARY 12.

Baker, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY. 12.

Macdonald, Capt, Bo, 2nd Infty, H C, on leave, to Bolarum. Peters, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, from furlough, to Bijapur. Blomfield, Major, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th January.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the parade ground, Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th January.

1. To-morrow (Saturday) both Companies will parade at the Municipal Offices at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress: Drill Order, without arms.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company:—288 Gunner H O Coates.

3. Sergt. W Carter, No. 2 Company, reverts to the rank of Gunner at his own request, and is transferred to No. 2 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.

By order.

(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jany. 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—6th Bombay Cavalry—Risaldar Panjab Singth to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Bahram Khan to be Risaldar, and Jamadar Yar Muhammad to be Ressaidar, vice Risaldar-Major Nizamuddin Khan, deceased.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the dates specified:—7th Bombay Lancers—Kote Daffedar Kuto Shah to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Mir Khan, promoted; and Kote Daffedar Musa Khan to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Jan Muhammad, promoted.

Condr G Robinson, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Poona, is transferred to the Pension Estabt.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—The following appointment is made:—Assist Surgn E Mackenzie to be Hony Surgn.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Capt A C Newton-King, 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, to be Adjt vice Capt P S Dyson, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate under the Leave Rules of 1881:—Condr A Hebden, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn-Capt W S P Ricketts, I M S, Capt Herbert Godfray, and Capt R D Broome, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col J Grant, I S C, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer having vacated his regimental Command has been permitted by the Secy of State to reside out of India:—Lieut Col J F Willoughby, Bombay Infy.

BOMBAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors. A F Ferguson, Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, G E Fooks, and J W T Anderson.

BOMBAY SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hony Lieut:—Apothecary, First Grade, C. Easden.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer:—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J Davidson, Bombay Medical Estab

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned officer:—Capt C F Sievwright, I S C,

2nd Battn, B B & C I R Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut J E Gabbett to be borne on the Rolls as a supernumerary.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt J H C Dunsterville to be Major, vice Major Phillips, transferred to the Unattached List.

The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—S Armstrong, vice Marriott, promoted; A W Thomson, vice Espley, transferred to the Supernumerary List; and G P Millett, vice Turner, resigned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the date of Lieut-Col Hunter's return to duty, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col J M Hunter to be President, and Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Bombay Civil Service, and Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai to be Members of a Special Committee to adjudicate on certain disputes in Junagad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nathabhai Daji Patel to act as Native Assist to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Harilal Lallubhai Thakur, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Mahalkari of Halol in the Panch Mahals District to be ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Narukot.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R A Lamb, ICS, on relief, to act as Political Agent, Janjira; Mr C B Winchester, I C S, on relief, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot; and Mr J F Muir, I.C.S. on relief, to act as Political Agent, Savanur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Polson, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Azam Lakshman Narayan Joglekar, acting Mahalkari of petha Ambegaon in the district of Poona, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sayad Nurud-Din Khan, on return from leave, to do duty as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Kazi Mir Gayasudin Mir Jalaludin, Special Magte of the second class in the Nasik City, is empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr Kashinath Jijyaba Bharade, Jaghirdar, residing at Shevgaon, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, vice Mr Narayan Jijyaba, deceased.

Mr Narayan Ramchandra Bhagvat, residing at Karad, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Karad Taluka of the Satara District, vice Mr Yadneshwar Ramchandra Bhagvat, deceased.

Mr Abaji Nimbraja, residing at Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Sirur Taluka of the Poona District, vice Mr. Shamrao Madhavrao, deceased.

Mr. Balkrishna Gopal Deshpanade, residing at Chichondi, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Ked Taluka of the Poona District, vice Mr. Govind Nimbraja, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, pending further orders, Mr J Sladen, I C S, to act as Sindhi Translator to Government, vice Mr J L Jenkins, I C S, transferred.

A'zam Dosabhai Dhanjibhai, Head Karkun of taluka Paratij, in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Kalianrai Govindrai, Mahalkari of petha Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji resumed charge of his appointment as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 23rd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Hari Kirkire relinquished charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Nasik on the 5th inst.

Mr Rajubhai Manibhai has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Assist Judge, Full Powers Court at Broach, from the 4th inst, during the absence on leave of Mr Phirozshah Darashah Maneksnah, or until further orders.

Mr A H Plunkett, City Magte, Poona, is appointed in place of the Collr of the Dist, to take part with the Sesss Judge of Poona, in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Poona, and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudeo Phadke relinquished charge of the second class Subor Judge's Court at Pandharpur, in the Sholapur-Bijapur dist, on the 2nd inst.

Mr R S Tipnis assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessns Judge of Thana, on the 25th ult.

Messrs E H Moscardi I C S, and J B Alcock, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Judge and Sessns Judge of Surat, on the 4th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt M A T Collie, MB, CM, to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, with effect from the date of the vacancy.

Mr T B Kirkham and Rao Saheb B R Sahasrabudhe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr, Central Division.

Rao Saheb B R Sahasrabudhe and Mr M S Apte respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspector, Khandesh Sub-division, on the 23rd Dec, 1892, before office hours.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Moro Waman Kirtane, B A, to act as Head Master, Satara High School, during the absence of Mr Narayan Vinayek Sathe, B A, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen, under Sect 6 of Act XXII of 1857, to be Fellows of the University of Bombay, their election in accordance with the rules issued in pursuance of Govt Resolution No 357 and Govt letter No 359, dated the 18th Feb 1892, having been reported to Govt by the University Registrar and having been approved of by H E the Govr in Council:—Erachshah Framji Sethna, Esq, L M & S; and Jamietram Nanabhai, Esq, B A, L L B.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kharshedji Nasarwanji Sirvai, Collr of Income Tax, Bombay, is allowed furlough for seven months.

Mr J Pollen, B A, LL D, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for 12 months in lieu of the special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

Mr W S Turnbull, acting Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for six months.

H E the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Hormusjee Kharshedji Kurlawala to act as Collr of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Kharshedji Nasarwanji Sirvai, or pending further orders; and Mr R Sharman to act as Assist to the Collr of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr Kurlawala, or pending further orders.

Mr G Scott, Dist Depy Collr, Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr R F Wingate, Assist Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr W S Owen, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for six months.

Mr G W Vidal, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—Mr G P Millett to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana; Mr C Greatheed to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana; and Mr A C Robinson, L C E, to be Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, Southern Circle.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Khan Bahadur Ardesir Jamshedji:—Rao Bahadur Shantapa Rangapa to be fourth grade Depy Collr; Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar to be fifth grade Depy Collr.

Mr Jethalal Varajbhai to be sixth grade Depy Collr and to be seconded for Political employ; Khan Saheb Sorabshah Hormasji to act as sixth grade Depy Collr and to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Broach; and Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshah to be Huzur Depy Collr, Kaira, vice Khan Bahadur Ardesir Jamshedji.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, L C E, on relief by Mr W Plunkett, to act as Dist Depy Collr, Satara, during the absence of Mr G Scott, or pending further orders.

Mr Robert J C Lord, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 5th January.

Mr N R Bonus, I C S, and Rao Saheb R N Joglekar, Mamlatdar of Barsi, Sholapur, passed an examination in Kanarese.

Mr L C Crump, I C S, Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati, native Assist to the Commsr, ND, and Rao Saheb N G Sahasrabudhe, acting Mamlatdar of Supa, Kanara, passed an examination in Marathi.

Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, Depy Collr and City Magte, Ahmedabad, passed an examination in Gujarati.

Mr Robert J C Lord, I C S, to be Assist to the Collr of Satara.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg-Capt J Crimmin, V C, to be Civil Surg, Ratnagiri, vice Surg-Capt B B Grayfoot, but to continue to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, until further orders, Mr W W Wilson to be a Member of the Commission for hearing appeals referred by owners of steam boilers situate within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay and a Member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, in place of Mr W Britten.

Assist Surgn Phiroshah Palanji Mullan, LM and S, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Bijapur, during the absence of Surgn-Lieu -Col C T Peters, MB.

Surgn-Lieut-Col P Murphy, MD, M Ch. Civil Surgn, Nasik, acted as Deputy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Surgn-Captain A V Anderson, MB.

Assist Surgn Mulchand Gangaram Thadani, LM & S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Larkhana Dispensary with effect from 27th Dec.

BY H. M HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The district Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur has granted Rao Saheb Trimbac Vithal Kalsulkar, Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal, privilege leave for twenty-six days.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Narhar Dindorikar, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Satara in the Satara District, is confirmed in that grade.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Ganesh Sadashiv Thakore from the Baglan Taluka in the Nasik District to the Man Taluka in the Satara District; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachne from the Karad Taluka in the Satara District to the Baglan Taluka in the Nasik District; and Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Modak from the Man to the Karad Taluka in the Satara District.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Bhide is to be Mamlatdar of the Chikodi Taluka in the Belgaum District on being relieved by Rao Bahadur N. C. Soman.

Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir to be Mamlatdar of the Belgaum Taluka.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balvant Moghe to continue to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Bijapur.

"OH, DON'T TOUCH ME! DON'T COME NEAR ME!"

THESE words were uttered with a howl—almost a yell. Yet the boy to whom they were addressed wasn't within ten feet of the howler, and wouldn't have come closer for his life. The scene was a big business office in New York, and the howler was the chief man in it. He owned the concern, and was very rich, and a decent fellow enough. But sometimes he would break out like that, and howl as though he had just discovered a fire in a powder mill. You could hear him from the basement to the roof. What was the matter with him? Temporary insanity? Not quite, but something nearly as bad. He had an acute attack of gout in his toe, and at those solemn crises he couldn't bear the sight of even a shadow moving in his direction. Ask somebody who has the gout how it feels. Fancy a blacksmith twisting your toe with hot pincers while a shoemaker is thrusting a bradawl through your knee-joint. That's a little like it.

Well, there are things not so bad as gout, yet they make us touchy enough. Here comes a man, for instance, who says, "*Everything now was a trouble to me.*" "What should he talk that way for? Why should everything have been a trouble to him? There is an old saying that while we can't keep the crows from flying, we needn't let them make nests in our hair. That's good sense. But it's easy to give advice and to quote proverbs. How does a person act who suffers from boils?

Now, the fountain of all feeling and pain is the nerves. An hour or two of toothache is a lesson on the nervous system. But there are diseases (or one disease anyhow) in which all the nerves in the body seem to tingle to every sight and sound. The mind is on the look-out for evil—the man is depressed and afraid. Every word means mischief, and every bush hides an enemy. So he thinks. He knows what Solomon meant when he said: "The grasshopper is a burden."

Mr. Michael McCormack is a railway messenger and lives in Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland. In June, 1890, he was taken ill. His mouth tasted foul and *coppery* his stomach was sour and dead, and when he forced down a little food he felt so much distress, and pain after it that he was sorry he hadn't let it alone and gone hungry. Besides this there were pains wandering through his chest, back, and sides, hurting him, biting here and there like ugly dogs loose in a town. His head swam with dizziness and he couldn't go to his work. All his ambition and energy were gone out of him, and he would scarcely have exerted himself even if he had been suddenly promoted from the position of messenger to that of station-master of the biggest station on the railway.

"After a while," he goes on to say, "a dull heavy pain struck me in the back, so I couldn't stoop over. What I suffered from this and the other things put together, I have no words to describe. I had six months of it, and it was like six years. In such a case a man takes medicines; all he is told about. This I did, without getting any good from them, and I got weaker and weaker. Everything was a trouble to me; I couldn't bear things; I used to think nothing of it.

"In December, 1890, just before Christmas, it was I first heard of MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP and what it had done in cases like mine. I got a bottle from Mr. Rogers' Drug Stores, and before I had used all of it I felt wonderfully better; and by keeping on with it a short time every pain and ache went out of me, and I was able to go about my work as well as ever I was in my life." These facts are vouched for by H. Rogers Esq., Town Commissioner, Mullingar.

Now, what made messenger McCormack's nerves so sensitive, and his life so miserable for six months. Indigestion and dyspepsia! the same detestable malady that does the same ill turn for millions of others, men and women, of all sorts and conditions. Plenty of them will read this true and simple story, and our opinion is —founded on the best of proofs—that if they try the remedy which cured McCormack they will come out of it as happily as he did. But the sooner the better.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—"By the death of Captain John Pyne, who has just been killed, while gallantly attacking a superior Mahdii force, a most promising career is closed, and all who knew him will mourn the loss of a true friend. He was one of those men to whom the world is full of interest, and whose eyes are continually open to see in what way they can pick up information. Not brilliantly clever by nature, he surpassed many more brilliant officers by the keen interest which he took in all his work and in anything that related to it. On leaving India he was able, by close application, to pass successfully through the Staff College, and the independent command that he received in his appointment to the Egyptian Army was just what he most wished for. He had already learnt Persian, and as an instance of his keenness it may be mentioned that when a subaltern, in his wish to become familiar with the language, he took a deck passage on a steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf. On his arrival at Bushire, not being blest with money, he joined a mule caravan of merchants and walked on foot right through Persia with them to the Caspian, his baggage consisting of little but his gun and his fiddle. Arabic he had worked up at the Staff College, and on his arrival in Egypt he was at once appointed 2nd-in-command of the 10th Soudanese Battalion at Wady Halfa. With characteristic thoroughness he at once set himself to study his men, which he had plenty of opportunity of doing during this last summer, as he was stationed alone with them at an outpost during the heat, which he described as far surpassing anything he had known in India. He wrote most cheerfully about his men's pluck and devotion, and most amusingly about their child-like faith in their English commander, who, in a Soudanese battalion, has even to decide all the domestic quarrels of his men and their wives. Almost in his last letters he wrote that he would gladly lead his men anywhere, and that he was well justified in his confidence is seen by the fact that forty-five of them gallantly died with him in the fierce attack on the Mahdi's followers. Lately Captain Pyne had been appointed to the Intelligence Branch at Halfa, another instance of what he was wont in his modesty to call his 'good luck.' He sketched very nicely, and his interesting diaries of his travels, his reports on the artillery course at Okehampton, and the Egyptian Army, all illustrated by his own brush, are proofs of the interest he took in his work. A more modest and unassuming man could not be met, and there was a charm about his boyish frankness, his open straightforward sincerity, that few who met him are likely to forget."

PURE PERSONALITIES.

M. Rouvier, whose resignation on account of his connection with Baron Reinach, was the sensation of the week in Paris, was a business man before he went into politics, and was chiefly employed as a travelling agent for a house which sold on the half-credit system works of the kind given as prizes to youths in the upper forms of lyceums. He greatly pushed himself when Gambetta first came into notice in getting him elected for Marseilles. His strong point is the manipulation of figures, and he has made a great reputation for his skill in this respect since his first appointment as Finance Minister.

M. Tirard, who succeeds M Rouvier, was acting as French representative at the Monetary Conference when he was asked to take the appointment. He is described by Mrs. Crawford as a man utterly free from pose or charlatanism, a plain, honest man, with a deal of shrewdness. His style is rather Swiss than French. He is the son of a Dauphiny Frenchman and a Swiss mother, and was born at Gerevs, where he was brought up to the jewellery trade and came to Paris 40 years ago to extend a business which has become a worldwide one in imitation jewels.

The death of M. John Lemoinne makes another vacancy in the French Academy, so that there will be four places to be filled up at the new elections, which have been fixed to take place in February. M. Zola, at last, ought to have a fair change of obtaining the prize he so ardently covets. M. Anatole France and Ferdinand Fabre are the only other writers of fiction who are contending for admission with him. There are seven other candidates, but they are either men of science or writers in the graver walks of literature.

M. John Lemoinne was a journalist pure and simple—a writer of leading articles. It was for his journalism he was made an Academician. He wrote no book. Someone said to him once that he ought to write a book if only to qualify for the Academy. "Have I not been writing a book," he replied, "for the last 30 years?" His journalism also brought him a Life Senatorship, a Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an ambassadorship. There is honor for the Fourth Estate in France—if, as is perhaps a little too evident for the past week or so, there is dishonour as well. M. Lemoinne was, during all his journalistic life, one of the most respected public men in France. His forte was foreign politics. His leaders made the reputation of the "Debats," and recently they were the most important feature of the "Matin," which used to publish one of them once a week.

The late Sir Bernard Burke, the Ulster King of Arms, was a most amiable and popular old gentleman. He regulated for years the precedence at all State functions in Dublin, and was an interesting personage in all the historic pageants connected with the Castle within the last half century. He lived in a handsome suite of apartments in the forbidding-looking Birmingham Tower in Dublin Castle, where, as Keeper of the Records, he had charge of those historical papers, among which Mr. Morley has been discovering interesting material of late.

It must not be supposed that Sir Bernard Burke's functions were confined to those of a vicereal court usher and general recorder of the genealogies of the aristocracy. He was, in more serious respects, a most useful public official, and one of the first experts in the three kingdoms in the difficult art of elucidating, chronologising, systematising and generally making State records available and accessible to the researcher. Historical inquirers, who have gone to Dublin Castle to make researches, have invariably come away delighted with both the skill and the patient courtesy of this courtly old functionary.

He had an intense love of his work. The contents of all those documents were at his fingers ends, and his knowledge of them—of the stories, the tragedies, and the comedies of unpublished history which were therein hidden—overflowed into his conversation, and made a talk with him a genuine treat. In society in Dublin he was universally popular, and he was, perhaps, the one official in Dublin Castle against whom no political party had a word to say. This was because of his inoffensive and gracious kindliness; because, in fact, he was as true a gentleman as he ever blazoned the coat of in his pages.

Mdlle. de Lussan, who has recently been brought so prominently before the public by the Queen's enthusiasm over her performances in "Carmen" and "The Daughter of the Regiment," was born under a most auspicious star. She is indeed a "mascotte," so regularly has luck followed in her footsteps. Her father, as his name indicates, is the descendant of a reduced French family of noble extraction, and her mother, in her youth, was one of the well-known singers in America, having secured her musical education from the half brother of Adelina Patti. Mdlle. de Lussan is the only prima donna on the stage who can boast of a purely American musical education. She has been taught entirely by her mother, who lives in New York.

Her maid 'Miss Lizzie,' who was presented to her when she first went on the stage as the best gift a Boston matron friend could bestow, is a character. She comes of the stern New England Puritan stock. She has studied music, and now understands the points of an opera almost as well as a manager. For eight years she has been her mistress's shadow. She writes Mdlle. de Lussan's letters, for she is a woman of education; she collects and banks her salary; she dresses her. In a word she is devoted to her. Healthy, beautiful, with a velvety voice and eyes, and, though she looks a Carmen, with a fund of passion and tragedy in her dark face, Mdlle. de Lussan is not at all an illustration of the capricious prima donna; she is just a pure-minded, gay American girl. All her coquetries are for her stage impersonations. She is not extravagant, making it a rule to put aside always one-half of her salary, and perhaps this is 'Miss Lizzie's' rule. She is very generous and kind to the poor.

She is prettier off than on the stage. Her face is too delicate and the complexion too fine to be at their best at a distance. Her southern nature responds readily to kindness, so that now she is the most enthusiastic of the Queen's liegees. Mdlle. de Lussan in her jaunts about the country has dressed six dolls for the "Truth" show. These ladies are Carmen, the Daughter of the Regiment, Zerlina, Desdemona, Marguerite and Juliet. Next year she intends to send a facsimile of her own face in a prize-doll, and an exact copy of her Carmen costume—even to the red rose in the little wicked mouth.

Dr. Russell remembers O'Connell, with whom he had a crossing of swords once. A "Times" commissioner, Campbell Foster had characterised a village on O'Connell's estate, at Derrynane, as a squalid, miserable settlement of cabins not possessing a pane of glass in any of the houses. O'Connell declared this to be a lie, but Russell, after a visit to the village in question, corroborated it. On entering a crowded meeting one night, at Conciliation Hall, O'Connell rose up and shouted, "So, this contemptible Russell says there is not a pane of glass in Derrynane? I wish he had as many panes in his stomach." Yet O'Connell was always personally kind to Russell. Once the latter's carriage broke down on the road to Dublin from a monster meeting. O'Connell's was passing at the time. He turned out poor Tom Steele, gave Russell his place, and a good dinner into the bargain.

Mr. T. D. Wanliss, of Ballarat, writes to a Home paper:—In a late issue of the "Weekly Scotsman" received here (in Ballarat) there was a short paragraph under the above heading referring to the supposed prophecy of "Thomas the Rhymer," that there would "aye be Haigs on Bemersyde" and evidently considering that this referred to the family of that name. This, I know, is the generally accepted version of the saying, but I do not think it is the correct one. About ten years ago I had, through the kindness of a friend, the good luck to get some salmon fishing in the Tweed opposite Bemersyde. I looked full on the Bemersyde bank of the river, and was often struck by its peculiar character. It is very steep, and probably 250 feet high, apparently of a red soft crumbling rock, or hardish soil. All along the face of the semi-precipitous slope are little clefts or banks, on which are growing bits of coppice wood too small to be of any value as timber, and, therefore, never likely to be cut down, even if it could be got at, but still very noticeable as a feature in the landscape, and adding greatly to the beauty of the river at that spot. Now in days gone by "hage" or "haig" was a wood or a bush, and "hagies" or "hagues" meant haws. Thus, in Dutch or low German, we have the meaning preserved in "The Hague," the capital of Holland, which simply means "the wood." When, therefore, "True Thomas" gave utterance to the saying,

"Betyde, betyde—whate'er betyde,
There'll aye be Haigs in Bemersyde,"

it is almost certain he referred, not to persons of that name, but either to wood coppice, or to haws, the fruit of the hawthorn, which is probably to be found growing among the clefts of Bemersyde.

A correspondent writes in "noticing the above in 'the last "Weekly Scotsman" of 10th December, 1892,' the version generally known is

"Tyde, Tyde—whate'er betyde,
There'll aye be Haigs in Bemersyde."

We believe this was forcibly exemplified some years ago, when for a time there was no heir forthcoming to the Estate of Bemersyde. Failing a Haig the next heir was considered to be the eldest son of Laird Haswell and Jean Haig of Birkenside, Landerdale, Berwickshire. This gentleman, however, keeping in mind the above saying refused the counsel of his lawyer to throw away good money in proving his title to the Estate, feeling sure a Haig would eventually turn up; and so he did in America in the person of the present heir to the property. This goes to disprove the Ballarat version.

NOTICES.

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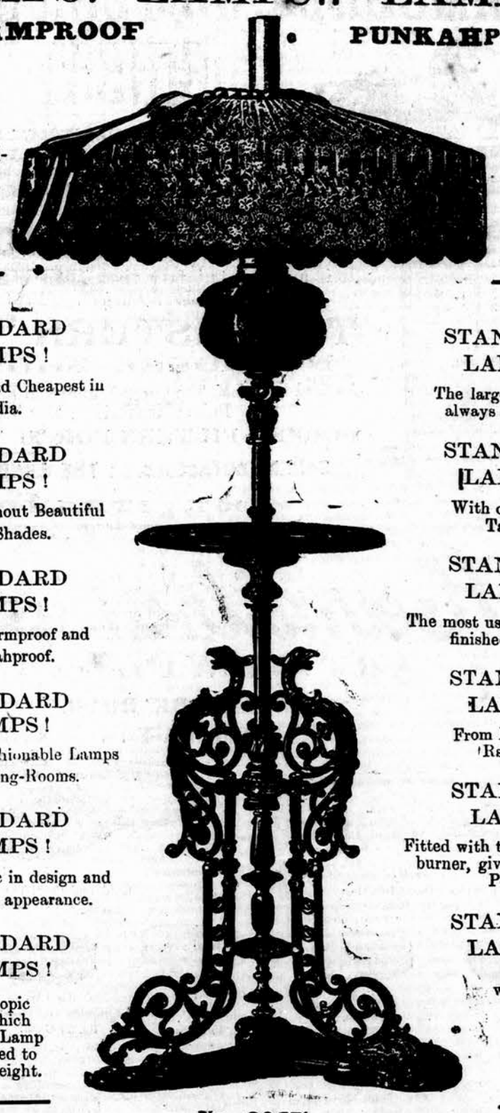

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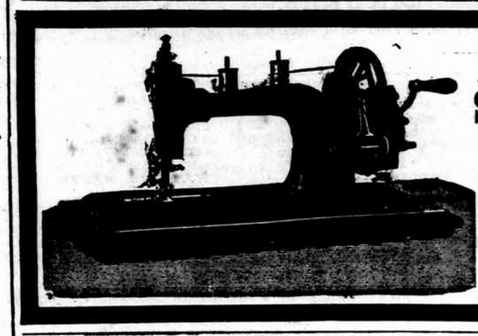

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Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
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"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*
TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*
"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Journal.*

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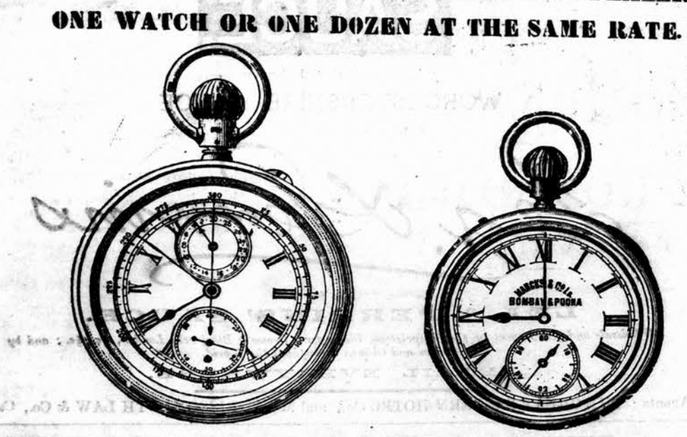
Direct from the Manufacturers.

"YIELDING NO PROFIT TO MIDDLEMEN AND DEALERS."

ONE WATCH OR ONE DOZEN AT THE SAME RATE.



OUR continually increasing business in this department and the improvements we have made in watch-making machinery has enabled us to make a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the PRICES of our WATCHES, and we now offer at the following reduced prices our WELL-KNOWN GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL SILVER WATCHES for CASH only, all watches carried to account being charged 10 per cent. in addition.

We are prepared to send for seleption a number of these watches to approved Constituents living in the districts.

To avoid loss to the Public through fluctuations in Exchange we quote the ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES IN STERLING CURRENCY.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

Strong Crystal faced Keyless Cylinder Watches, per doz. £10-0-0; single watch Rs. 13-8.

Do. do. with Lever Escapement, per doz. £15-0-0; single watch Rs. 20.

Do. do. "Campaign" Watch with Compensation Balance and fully jewelled, per doz. £24-0-0; single watch Rs. 32.

STERLING SILVER WATCHES.

Crystal Faced Keyless "Campaign" Watch, highly finished, in air-tight and dust-proof cases per doz. £35-0-0; single watch Rs. 47.

Do. do. Eight Day Watch, requires winding once in Eight days only, per doz. £67-0-0; single watch Rs. 90.

GOLD WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watch, per doz. £84-0-0; single watch Rs. 112.

Do. do do. "Presentation" Watches, per doz. £252; single watch Rs. 336.

Do. do. do. "Chronograph" Watch, per doz. £150-0-0; single watch Rs. 200.

Do do. do. Chronograph and Minute Recorder Watch, as per illustration, per doz. £168-0-0; single watch Rs. 224.

All the above watches in Hunting or Half Hunting cases at slightly higher prices. For Ladies', Complicated and other watches see our Catalogue sent free on application.

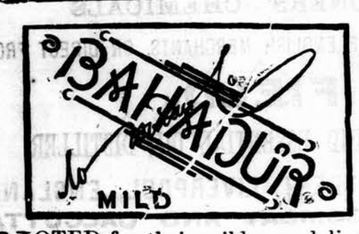
Each of the above watches is thoroughly well made and finished, and is warranted to uphold the reputation for accurate time-keeping which this Company's watches has held during the last quarter of a century.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.



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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

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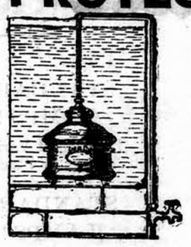

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NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

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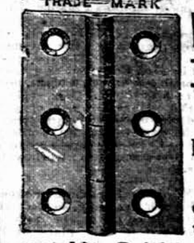

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The only medicine having obtained a reward.

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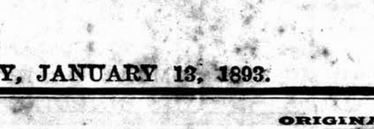

3159 G.
Gold and Pearl Tiger Claw Bangle.
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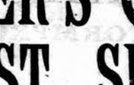
3160 G.
Diamonds.
Rs. 70 Cash.

3161 G.
Pearls.
Rs. 52 Cash.

3162 G.
Diamond and Pearls.
Rs. 45 Cash.



3163 G.
Diamonds and Pearls.
Rs. 50 Cash.

3164 G.
Diamonds and Pearls
Rs. 27 Cash.

3167 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
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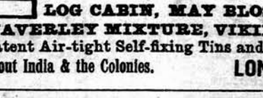

3168 G.
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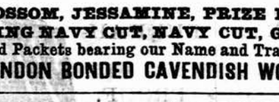
Rs. 50 Cash.



3169 G.
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Rs. 25 Cash.

3170 G.
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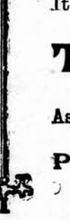
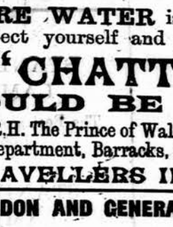
Rs. 36 Cash.



3171 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 12 Cash.

3172 G.
Lady's Gold Watch Chain and Brooch.
Rs. 48 Cash.

3173 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 11 Cash.



3174 G.
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Per pair.
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BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,

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(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).

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CONDENSED MILK

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The Original and the Best.

Contains the Most Cream.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"

*** Gold Capsule.
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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

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purest alkaline

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THE BEST TABLE WATER
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Rs. 5-0-0. Per Dozen Pints.

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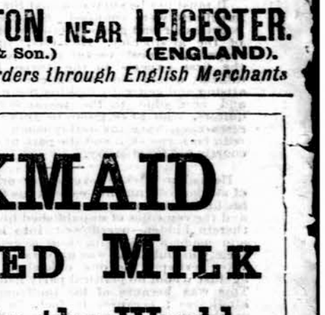

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Medium dry
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